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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 41

Section 1

November 16, 1935

U.S.-CANADIAN TRADE PACT IS SIGNED

Canadian Prime Minister William Lyons Mackenzie King and Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday signed a reciprocal trade pact, hailing their action as contributing to the economic recovery of their respective countries

and as a keystone of a more substantial world peace structure. The ceremony, informal but dignified and impressive, took place in the office of President Roosevelt. Details of the agreement will not be made public until tomorrow afternoon, when they will be revealed to the press simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa, for publication Monday morning. (Washington Post.)

PWA RULES FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

President Roosevelt denied yesterday that changes in PWA regulations governing purchase of foreign building materials represented any change in government policy. At the same time, the President announced that the PWA differential

in favor of American-made materials had been increased from 15 to 25 percent to conform with the differential fixed by the procurement division of the Treasury. (Washington Post.)

N.Y.C. FOOD & DRUG PLAN

The New York City Affairs Committee said yesterday that it had written to Mayor La Guardia opposing his plan to substitute federal for local regulation of the sale and distribution of proprietary medicines. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the committee, said federal regulation would apply only to interstate commerce and unscrupulous manufacturers would flock into the rich New York market where they would be immune from federal supervision. (New York Times.)

LIVING COSTS

Living costs of wage earners in the United States continued upward, rising 0.5 percent from September to October, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Higher

prices were reported for each of the major groups of expenditures that compose the wage earner's budget. Living costs in October of this year were 3.7 percent above those of a year ago, 17.3 percent higher than in April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 16.9 percent lower than in October 1929. (Press.)

Farm as an Inheritance Dan Wallace, in Country Home (November) says: "I heard a talk by Charles L. Hill, Commissioner of Agriculture of Wisconsin, who...remarked that farm people in the United States have not adopted the European viewpoint that a man's farm is the family home, something to be passed down from generation to generation. He recalled a recent visit with a Belgian family that has been breeding Belgian horses for several generations. Just lately, descendants of this family have been reassembling foundation stock, scattered during the war throughout several countries, in order to carry on the family reputation for breeding fine horses. Such devotion to rural tradition is exceedingly rare in the United States...Alert 4-H club boys and girls who are successfully competing with professional livestock breeders each season have a good chance to reestablish this fine idea of rural living."

Wood and Textile Conservation In the Baku territory of the Soviet Republic, scientists have developed a new method of conservation of wood and textiles, and a chemical factory has been producing 1.5 tons a day of an ammoniacal solution of a compound of copper with naphthenic acid which is employed for this purpose. The successes claimed with this material have led to the construction of a new factory of a yearly capacity of 2,000 tons. According to reports there are two types of this solution, one of which is being used for coarser grades of textiles and wood; and the other for finer materials. This development offers another profitable market for naphthenic acid, which is a by-product of the alkaline purification of refined mineral oils. (Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, October.)

Maine Potato Branding All potatoes sold in Maine, whether grown there or shipped in from other states, must be subject to the new branding law. This law provides that the true grade, according to United States standards, shall be branded or tagged on each container, as well as the name and address of the packers and the net weight. Where tags are used, white tags designate U.S. No. 1, yellow tags U.S. Commercial and red tags U.S. No. 2. (Forecast, November.)

Columbia, B.C. Forestry Training British Columbia has inaugurated a new plan for training the unemployed young man in practical forestry, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The plan was instituted by the Department of Lands of British Columbia. Workers are divided into three groups, the first comprising 100 young men assigned to 50 forest rangers--two to each ranger--of the permanent staff who are scattered throughout the provinces. The young men receiving training get \$45 a month plus expense money. The second group comprising 165 men is equally divided among 3 forest experiment stations, 55 men being assigned to each. These men receive \$1.75 a day and \$10 additional allowance for clothes. Board costs 75 cents a day. The third group comprising 160 young men is assigned to forest control work, there being 16 groups of 10 men, each group being assigned to a different trail in charge of a capable foreman. These men receive \$1.75 a day and certain supplies.

Australian Food Consumption "Convinced that in the present phase of agricultural depression throughout the world, restriction of production is no solution, the Australian Commonwealth Government has launched a campaign aiming at increasing world consumption of basic and protective foodstuffs," says E. M. Armit in a Melbourne report to the Wall Street Journal (November 14). "...When in Rome earlier this year, the Prime Minister Mr. Lyons submitted a memorandum on the subject to Pope Pius...What practical steps, the memorandum asked, could be taken by governments to increase the consumption of health-giving foods? The answer fell under the two heads of educational propaganda and action by the state to enable the poorer classes to obtain more adequate supplies. Simultaneously with this campaign, a plan has been launched within Australia to secure for farmers a home consumption price for wheat, on lines more or less similar to schemes already operative for the benefit of the butter and dried fruit industries...A flour tax has been in operation for two seasons and the distribution of its proceeds among the wheat growers, together with grants from the Federal Treasury, has added up to sixpence per bushel to the farmers' income from wheat...The plan of a compulsory pool has been abandoned in favor of a quota scheme, accompanied by a home consumption price for that portion of the wheat harvest used within Australia. Quotas of wheat for export and for domestic consumption are to be calculated and operated under a system of licensing receivers, owners and carriers. If the necessary legislation is passed, interstate trade in wheat will be subjected to the same form of control as is now applied to the dried fruit and butter trades. Licensed receivers will collect a levy on wheat used for home consumption and the sums so collected will be paid into an equalization fund for distribution to growers on a bushel basis..."

Rural Sales Sales of general merchandise in rural areas for October Up 17 Percent were about 17 percent higher, in dollar volume, than those for October 1934 and about 31 percent above those for October 1933, the Department of Commerce reports. Daily average sales for October this year increased about 23 percent from September or about the usual seasonal amount. The seasonally adjusted index was 104.5 for October, on the basis of the average for 1929-1931 as 100, approximately the same as for September when it advanced to 105, which was the highest for any month since May 1930. Total sales for the first 10 months of this year were about 20 percent above those for the corresponding period of 1934. (Press.)

Florida A reduction of virtually one-third has been authorized
Citrus Rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on rail rates for citrus fruits from Florida points to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. The new rates compete with water rates, apply only to standard ventilation and do not include refrigeration and precooling. The new base rate by rail from most Florida points to the eastern seaboard is now from 60 1/2^{cents}/cwt. to 73 1/2^{cents}/cwt. with the rate to Boston 12 cents higher than to the other points. This is the equivalent of from 60 to 66 cents a packed box, compared with the former rate of 92 cents to \$1.04 to points other than Boston. (Citrus Leaves, November.)

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Vol. LIX, No. 42

Section 1

November 18, 1935

RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR NORTHEAST

Driving ahead toward the dual objectives of providing new employment and taking poor farm lands out of cultivation, the Resettlement Administration announced last night that 3,200 men would be employed beginning today in clearing land and other preliminary work on projects in the Northeast, according to a New Haven (Conn.) report to the New York Times.

FRENCH TARIFFS

Addressing the council of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris yesterday, Commerce Minister George Bonnet spoke in cautious terms of France's decision to adopt a more liberal tariff policy, says a report to the New York Times. "We are prepared to follow this path," he said, "on the condition that we find other nations animated by the same point of view and provided they are prepared to undertake to maintain their currencies at a fixed level during the period for which agreements are entered...."

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES MEET

President and deans of land grant colleges and extension division directors from 48 states gathered at Washington yesterday for the forty-ninth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. (A.P.)

ARGENTINE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says the Argentine Government abolished the system of auctioning foreign exchange which has been in effect for two years. In the future the Central Bank will fix both the buying and selling rates for drafts in foreign currencies. This fixed rate will be available only to importers who have obtained a government permit to import goods for which they seek a draft. Those importing without a license will have to pay a surcharge as at present.

CHILEAN- PERUVIAN TRADE

A Santiago (Chile) cable to the New York Times says the approval of the Chilean-Peruvian trade treaty by the Peruvian Congress is causing general rejoicing in this country. The pact is expected to open the way to mutual and highly beneficial commerce between the two nations.

Barter W. A. Carrothers, Economic Council of British Columbia,
Trade in writes in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political
Canada Science (November) on "The Barter Terms of Trade Between
 British Columbia and Eastern Canada." In conclusion he says:
"In order to establish a scientifically regulated capitalism, it is necessary that the barter terms of exchange be studied on a large scale--not only between different specialized regions in any country such as British Columbia and Ontario and Quebec, but also between different economic groups in any country and between different countries. Such a study would form the foundation for the reestablishment of international trade on the basis of fair play to all, which is the only basis on which international trade can be established which would not lead to future wars. It would also form the basis for the establishment of a proper relationship as between the various groups within the community, and would be of material assistance in the setting up of wage scales, etc. The community whose economy is based on equitable terms of barter exchange would be in a position to make the most adequate use of its wealth and to increase its well being...The national trade policy of Canada has introduced controls into the market which have had an unfavourable effect on British Columbia and which would justify the claim of British Columbia for redress."

Effect of "In Research Paper 828 in the September number of the
Fumigants Bureau of Standards Journal of Research, it is shown that
on Paper the valuable records of the government can be fumigated to
 rid them of book worms without danger of injury to the documents, according to recent findings at the bureau," says the Paper Industry (November). "Several commercially available fumigants, known to be deadly to destructive insects often associated with old books and documents, were found to be harmless to paper. Hence the government can safely use these chemicals to rid valuable records of book worms before preserving them in its new model depository, the National Archives Building. In investigating the action of the bases used for killing insects, the government scientists fumigated representative papers in a gas chamber at the Bureau of Entomology, and determined the effects of each gas by chemical action and physical tests of the papers. Hydrocyanic acid gas, carbon disulphide, ethylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene oxide, carbon dioxide, and methyl formate were used without injury to the papers."

Synthetic The manufacture of "synthetic wool" from casein has now
Wool from passed the experimental stage in Italy and is being produced
Casein on an industrial scale, according to a report to the Commerce
 Department's Chemical Division. In the manufacture of this
new product, casein, extracted from skimmed milk by the usual method, is subjected to a bath of chemicals in which it is soluble, and the resulting viscous solution is forced through small holes which form the "woolen" threads, as in the production of rayon or synthetic silk. Except for the chemical treatment for which special apparatus is required, the wool is produced with the same equipment used for the production of rayon. It is claimed by the inventor that owing to the smaller percentage of sulphur, which tends to reduce the warmth of natural wool, the synthetic produce possesses even greater heat-conserving qualities than natural wool.

National Grange Farm Program The skeleton for a long-term plan for agriculture, which would eliminate various practices under the AAA, particularly benefit payments for commodities not produced, has been presented to the National Grange. The program, drawn up by C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange and a member of the Kansas Tax Commission, provides for "group insurance" to guarantee the "thrifty farmer" a return for his labor and seed. The plan contains seven major points: (1) Prohibit the increase in production of any basic commodity in any part of the country by any producer of any other basic commodity who receives benefit payments; (2) make all adjustments of production on a quantity basis over a series of years rather than acreage; (3) make all benefit payments on the basis of what is produced, setting up two classes to encourage quality production and pay benefits only on the portion of the commodity consumed in the United States; (4) set up an additional surplus production for foreign markets or storage for future use, which will not compete with the protected portion used for food, clothing and shelter; the surplus to be sealed and held where produced or turned over to an organization created to control it; (5) provide for adjustment of production, making such changes as are necessary at least a year before they become effective; (6) create crop insurance to guarantee a return for the farmer's labor in the event of crop failures, this feature to be financed through a proper use of surpluses; and (7) build up the program primarily around and for the benefit of the family-sized farm and eliminate so far as possible the present advantages given large operators and landowners. (A.P.)

Economics Articles The Quarterly Journal of Economics (November) contains the following articles: The 100 Per Cent Reserve Plan, by James W. Angell, Columbia University; The Theory of Investment Once More; Mr. Boulding and the Austrians, by Frank H. Knight, University of Chicago; The Success of Industrial Mergers, by Shaw Livermore, University of Buffalo; The Banking Act of 1935, by A. D. Gayer, Columbia University; The Austrian Theory of Capital in Relation to Partial Equilibrium Theory, by A. Smithies, Canberra, Australia; Professor's Pigou's Method for Measuring Elasticities of Demand from Budgetary Data, by Milton Friedman, University of Chicago.

U.S. and Canadian Wildlife "The new American Wildlife Institute, organized in August 1935, belongs to all of North America," says Seth Gordon in Rod and Gun (Montreal) for November. "As its charter stipulates, the institute's principal purpose shall be 'to assist in the wildlife conservation, restoration and management work of existing agencies on the Western Hemisphere.' In Canada, as in the United States and Mexico, there have been hundreds of organizations interested in game, fish, and other wildlife. Rarely have they coordinated their forces sufficiently to procure for wildlife the recognition it so richly deserves...All of these organized groups, and all conservation officials, will be invited to meet in Washington for a big international American Wildlife Conference, February 3 to 7 inclusive. Among the speakers will be a number of leading Canadians...It is hoped...that as the program develops the institute will find numerous ways to assist the Dominion and her provinces with their game and fish problems. The institute hopes to bring together the conservation forces of the United States and Canada in a way never before possible."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 130-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.90-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $120\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $99\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $78\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $50\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 70- $72\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 73 - $73\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65- $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 28; Chi. $28\frac{1}{4}$ -30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-65; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 52-59; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177-184.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.55 in the East; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks asking \$1.95-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 and Baldwins 75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 12.15 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.48 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 11.95 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.91 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{3}{4}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 cents; Standards, 30-33 cents; Firsts, 29- $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Section 1

November 19, 1935

BRITAIN BANS ITALIAN EXPORTS "Sanctions cutting off Italian exports went quietly into effect yesterday in England and in all the far-flung colonies and dominions of the British Empire," says Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in a London wireless to the New York Times. "Importers of Italian wines and other non-perishable goods had taken precautions in advance but in other lines it had been impossible to accumulate stocks to last more than a few weeks...Cargoes of California and Florida lemons are already on the way to England to replace the 590,000 pounds worth of lemons England imported from Italy annually..."

N.Y. POULTRY MONOPOLY CHARGED Three New Jersey corporations conducting most of their operations in New York City and allegedly maintaining a monopoly of the poultry-handling business in the city were served formally yesterday by Mark Graves, president of the State Tax Commission, with assessments totaling \$487,299.83. They were the New Jersey Coop Company, the New York Live Poultry Trucking Company and the New York Live Poultry Trucking Holding Company. The first named provides coops, or crates, in which chickens are delivered from trains to slaughter houses and retail establishments. The second provided the trucks and the third owns the trucks. (New York Times.)

U.S.-BRAZIL TRADE TREATY A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the Brazilian-American reciprocity trade treaty was signed yesterday by Speaker Antonio Carlos de Andrada, thus becoming a legal instrument but still awaiting President Roosevelt's signature. It was signed by the speaker because the new constitution vests power exclusively in congress to conclude commercial treaties. Commentators in Brazil believe the United States will obtain no great trade advantages, excepting on items on which it approaches a world manufacturing monopoly, because of the most-favored-nation clause, which 32 other nations also enjoy, thus nullifying tariff favors granted to the United States.

N.J. PLANNING BOARD REPORT New Jersey's population will continue to increase more rapidly than that of the nation at large for some years to come, the New Jersey State Planning Board predicts in its first annual report, which was submitted to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman yesterday. The state is suffering from over-concentration of population in badly organized metropolitan areas, the report says. (New York Times.)

Apple Recent investigations by Prof. Anthony Berg of the
 "Measles" West Virginia Experiment Station on a number of pimply and
 rough-bark diseases of the apple, commonly known as measles,
 have disclosed that several diseases are involved. A parasitic fungus
 found to be the cause of one of these in some cases has been very destruc-
 tive. It has been given the name "black pox" (*Helminthosporium papulosum*).
 Another widespread and destructive bark disease very prevalent on Delicious
 and to a lesser extent on certain other varieties has been designated as
 internal-bark necrosis. Results to date indicate that this trouble is due
 to improper water relationship, and is found to be most destructive on trees
 grown in soils of low water-holding capacity. A third type of disease
 characterized by a superficial reddish bark rash retains the original name
 measles. (American Hortigraphs, Nov.-Dec.)

Nebraska "The building completed in February this year by the
 Farmers Farmers Union State Exchange of Omaha, the cooperative
 Exchange wholesale of the farmer union movement in Nebraska, is
 proving to be a great rallying point," says L. S. Herron,
 editor Nebraska Union Farmer, in Consumers' Cooperation (November). "Noth-
 ing we have ever done in our movement has aroused more interest or caused
 a greater stimulus in cooperative morale... Since 1935, the state exchange
 has made a saving every quarter right down to now. It has paid interest,
 or a dividend, on shares every year since 1925 and has had a patronage re-
 fund every year but 1932. In 1934, in the face of the worst drought and
 crop failure Nebraska has ever had, the sales of the state exchange, not
 including retail sales from the branch stores, amounted to \$1,356,796.30,
 and the net saving was \$62,545.20. Because in drought years there is al-
 ways liquidation of livestock, the first part of the year following a drought
 is always harder for farmers than the drought year itself. In spite of
 this, however, sales in the first half of this year totaled \$823,661.36,
 against sales of \$787,815.20 in the corresponding period last year, and the
 net saving for the half year was \$41,861.64. With better crop conditions,
 and the new building, we expect the state exchange to make much more rapid
 progress in the next few years. The new building is already too small.
 More warehouse space is needed at once. And then we trust will come other
 developments such as an oil-compounding plant, a poultry-dressing plant,
 a work-clothing factory, a twine plant, etc...."

Wasted "Millions of dollars worth of soil food goes up in
 Soil Food smoke every fall, because of the mania which most persons
 have for burning leaves," says the American Agriculturist
 editorially (November 9). "The soil's greatest need is humus and leaves
 make humus. In addition to this waste, burning leaves often get out from
 under control and destroy thousands of dollars worth of property, not to
 mention the way the smoke from bonfires ruins the beautiful fall days. Why
 not rake the leaves, pile them, wait until they rot and spread them on the
 garden?"

Brazilian Cotton During the last nine months Brazil exported more cot-
 ton than in any other similar period in her history. Ex-
 ports totaling 106,500 tons were valued at \$28,000,000. Germany was the
 chief purchaser, followed by Great Britain and France. (New York Times.)

Penn. Rural
Electricity

"...Before the days of public funds for rural electrification, Pennsylvania's joint committee, representing farm consumers of electricity and electric company producers of current, accomplished outstanding results," says Pennsylvania Farmer (November 9). "It is estimated that about two and a half times as much line will be built this year as last and that this mileage will be greatly exceeded in 1936. In 1927, when the Council of Farm Organizations named its committee on rural electrification, there were 4,990 miles of rural electric lines in the state. On January 1, 1935, there were 13,914 miles, an increase of 8,924 miles. This increase cost \$18,014,636, served 104,233 customers and 25,531 farms. During the eight years 1927-1934 more than a thousand miles of line were built a year. Every work day saw the construction of four miles and brought the advantages of electric current to more Pennsylvania farms. On the first of January, 1935, ^{45,374} Pennsylvania farms had electric service."

U.S.D.A.
Publication

Science News Letter (November 9) reviewing "Rainfall Intensity-Frequency Data," by David L. Yarnell, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, says: "A dozen years of hard statistical boiling down are condensed in the few pages of this bulletin. Designed primarily for the use of engineers, particularly highway engineers, to give them an idea of run-off crises that may be expected in various parts of the United States, it will also be of far wider use, to ecologists, soil conservationists, agronomists and all others whose works have to stand out in the rain. The data are presented both as condensed tables and curves, and graphically in maps."

Use of
Fertilizer

"The use of fertilizers fluctuates with farm purchasing power," says the Weekly Kansas City Star editorially (November 6). "There was a decline from 7 1/2 million tons used annually from 1925-1929, to 4 1/3 million tons in 1932. There has been a gradual increase in the last three years to 5 1/2 million tons in 1934 and to 6 million tons this year. The greatest demand is in the South, where soils have been depleted by continuous cropping to cotton. Eastern farmers almost universally apply fertilizer to wheat. It is significant that the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas reduced their purchases nearly 75 percent from the peak in 1929. There was, however, a gain of 111 percent in 1934 over 1933 in those four states, compared with a gain of only 13.6 percent in the entire country. This favorable showing may be attributed largely to a greater appreciation of the value of fertilizers based upon field tests carried out by agricultural experiment stations on a wide variation of soils. Apparently the relative increased use has continued through the present year..."

Philippine
Foreign Trade

An increase in total external trade of 12 percent over 1933 was shown for the Philippine Islands in the annual report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs made public recently. It amounted to \$194,010,747, an increase of \$20,878,231 over 1933. Exports valued at \$110,403,636 increased 4 1/2 percent, while imports totaling \$83,607,111 were 24 percent higher. Of the total external trade, about 75 percent was with the United States. (Wall Street Journal.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.90-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 123 5/8-125 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap. 119 5/8-121 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 99 1/2-103 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 105 1/2-117 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108 1/2-110 1/2; Chi. 105 1/4-115 1/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48-49; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 70-72; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63-64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 3/4-26 1/4; K.C. 28-30; Chi. 27 1/4-28 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 64-66; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 53-60; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 1/4-180 1/4..

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.65 in the East; \$1.28-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked stock \$13.50 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12 1/2 and Baldwins 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.00 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.47 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.76 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.82 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 32 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 3/4-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 cents; Standards, 30-33 cents; Firsts, 29-29 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 44

Section 1

November 20, 1935

CANADIAN TRADE PACT ANAYLSIS

President Roosevelt announced yesterday a survey to gauge the Canadian tariff treaty's effect upon commerce. In a statement at his press conference, he said that George N. Peek, his special advisor on foreign trade, would make an anaylsis of the treaty. He had just had a consultation with Mr. Peek and the latter, he said, promised to have a full report ready when he returns from his Warm Springs Thanksgiving trip. (A.P.)

TO STUDY GOLD RESERVES

The acute problem created by the recent flood of gold from abroad, with a consequent increase in already bulging bank reserves, is expected to be the main topic before the advisory council of the Federal Reserve System when it convenes in Washington today for the final meeting of 1935. A total of \$563,000,000 in foreign gold has come into the United States since the council met in September, pushing reserves in the Federal Reserve Banks to about \$5,800,000,000, or more than \$3,000,000,000 in excess of requirements. (New York Times.)

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

Plans for a world power conference to be held here next September were virtually completed yesterday when Morris L. Cooke, executive committee chairman, outlined its program and named conference officers. Cooke said he expected 50 nations to accept the invitations extended by President Roosevelt. (A.P.)

BUS INCOME AT RECORD

Long-haul intercity bus companies have reached an all-time high in operations and net income, according to reports for the first nine months of 1935 to be published in the November issue of Bus Transportation. An analysis indicates that traffic volume became exceptionally good in the third quarter. (Press.)

BRAZILIAN FROZEN CREDITS

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says Treasury officials there denied Washington press dispatches published yesterday to the effect that the Export-Import Bank in the United States had agreed to negotiate with the Bank of Brazil a thawing credit covering only 60 percent of each frozen credit held there on account of American exporters. Finance Minister Arthur Costa stated that negotiations were proceeding for a loan to thaw 100 percent of each credit.

Rail-Bus Carriers The rail bus as a solution for certain of the passenger traffic problems which have been troubling the country railroads appears as a possibility from the experience of the Norfolk Southern Railroad. The company has replaced eight old cars on its electric division with two new rail buses, and it is estimated that the electric division can save upwards of \$30,000 a year by complete replacement with the new type of equipment. The new rail buses cost about \$25,000 each, or approximately twice as much as a highway bus of similar motive power, but as the rail equipment seats 57 passengers, or roughly twice the number of the highway bus, the cost per seat is approximately the same. In addition, the rail bus has a mail and baggage compartment. Operation of the rail buses was found to cost 18.6 cents a mile before fixed charges, interest and depreciation; after these charges the cost per mile is estimated at about 22 cents. This probably is 10 to 12 percent more per mile than for operating a bus of similar power on highways, while the number of passengers carried is just about double. (Wall Street Journal.)

Yellow Tomato Juice "Tomato juice of a golden yellow color—a product of western North Carolina, has just been distributed to 60 stores and restaurants in that area and in upper South Carolina, according to J. E. Patterson, marketing department manager of the Farmers Federation," says Canning Age (November). "The product was developed at the cannery of the farm cooperative at Hendersonville in 1932. After three years of trial, production was greatly expanded for the 1935 packing season. A special strain of yellow tomato is grown for the cannery under contract with western North Carolina farmers. Weather conditions during the 1935 growing season are said to have produced an especially fine flavored tomato."

Fraudulent Advertising "The Federal Trade Commission is cracking down on more and more manufacturers who make fraudulent, untrue and generally wild claims in their advertising and literature," says an editorial in Soap (November). "Misrepresentation as to what a man can earn selling this or that, is coming in for attention of the commission, as well as the firm which grossly misrepresents the things which its products will and will not do. In most instances, although not in all, the targets of the commission are small, little-known firms. From the number of cases of this character which have come to our attention lately, we take it that the commission is in the midst of a considerably more vigorous campaign against deliberate misrepresentation than was heretofore noted. And in these instance, we say more power to their efforts. This type of firm has always been a thorn in the side of the legitimate manufacturer and the sooner he quits, the sooner he will cease to be a source of unfair competition."

City Express Highways "It is to be just one street with five traffic lanes, yet St. Louis' new express way will carry two and a quarter times as many vehicles as the ordinary wide boulevard," says Earle Duffy in Scientific American (December). "The new artery, a part of a super highway 38 miles long, will demonstrate, claim its builders, that motor travel can be made safe as well as rapid. The project is being watched

with interest by other cities, cursed, like St. Louis, with traffic troubles. Three and a half miles of this new highway leading to downtown St. Louis is within the city limits. One mile of the artery is to be depressed, with cross streets carried overhead. Not a single street intersection at grade level will be encountered in the section within the city. Four special pedestrian subways and overpasses and one equestrian subway are the finishing touches that make this a roadway really designed for the automobile. The project is well under way and will continue through the winter...The express highway is the only one of its kind outside the New York City area..."

Farm Mortgages William G. Murray, discussing farm mortgages and the and Government Government in the Journal of Farm Economics (November) says in the concluding paragraph: "Farm mortgage history of the past few years points definitely toward continued governmental sponsorship. As long as such sponsorship does continue, much will depend on able leadership in the Farm Credit Administration. This organization, it appears, is facing a dilemma in that the more efficiently it performs its task the more difficult and involved may become the lending activities that Congress will call on it to administer. One of these difficulties with the system since its inception is, as has been shown, preventing the federal land banks from overloading themselves with farm mortgages in the high-interest, high-risk areas because it is in these regions that the federal system with its interest rate subsidy is most attractive to borrowers." Other articles in this issue include: Methods of Determining Tariff Effectiveness, by Henry Schultz, and A Reply, by Roland R. Renne; Agricultural Economics in Italy, by Arrigo Serpieri; The Field of Agricultural Data, by W. H. Ebling; Tax Relief Through Expenditure Control, by H. L. Lutz; Studies of Local Government, by M. P. Catherwood, C. H. Hammar, G. S. Klemmedson; Social Effects of Land Division, by T. Lynn Smith; Social and Economic Significance of Subsistence Homesteads, by W. E. Zeuch and C. C. Taylor.

Ga. School of Forestry Through the action of the board of regents of the University System of Georgia the forestry department at the university was recently made a separate school. Although forestry work at the University of Georgia was slow in developing, it has shown considerable progress in the last few years. There were only 13 graduates during the first 20 years. During recent years, however, the enrollment has picked up and there are 194 enrolled in the school this year. The development of the school has been brought about by increased interest in forestry in the South. (Southern Lumberman, November 15.)

Cotton for Airport Runways As the spreading of fill to extend the Newark Airport was begun this week, under the Works Progress Administration, it was announced at the City Hall that cotton fabric would be used experimentally to reenforce one of the runways to be built. Chief Engineer Costello said the Department of Commerce had approved the use of the fabric at the instance of the Cotton Textile Institute. The fabric will be spread between the foundation and the top layer of a 700-foot section on a 200-foot wide strip. It was said this would be the first time cotton had been used for an airport runway. It is reported that the cotton will prevent surface cracks. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.30-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.90-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.SprlWheat*Minneap. 123 3/8-125 3/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap. 119 3/8-121 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 99 3/4-103 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106-118; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 1/4-112; Chi. 106 1/2-115 3/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 1/8-49 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 1/2-71 1/2; St. Louis 70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 64 1/2-67; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26-26 1/2; K.C. 29; Chi. 27 1/4-29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-66; No. 3 good malting; Minneap. 53-59; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 1/2-181 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.65 in the East; \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.85 carlot basis in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 75¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Holland Seed \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; Danish \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.40 per stave barrel in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 and Baldwins 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.46 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.80 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 11.82 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 3/4-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 1/2 cents; Standards, 31-33 1/2 cents; Firsts, 30 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIX, No. 45

Section 1

November 21, 1935

FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The National Foreign Trade Council concluded its 3-day convention in Houston yesterday with the adoption of an official declaration of its views on banking, business and governmental policies affecting the revival of world trade. The council called for a permanent return to the gold standard, the repeal of the silver purchase act and the balancing of the budget. Resumption of "sound foreign lending" as an essential function of a creditor country was favored. (New York Times.)

UTILITY ACT CHALLENGED

The United Gas Improvement Company, one of the oldest and largest utility holding companies in the United States, yesterday challenged in the federal courts the constitutionality of the public utility holding company act. The company's board of directors, at a special meeting, decided to refuse to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission as provided by the law. Then, late in the day, the company appealed to the Federal District Court to declare the act's provisions unconstitutional and restrain the commission and other governmental agencies from enforcing them. (Press.)

FARM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Judge Harry D. Reed, general counsel of the Farm Credit Administration, Columbia, S.C., yesterday said: "It is expected that in the near future the government will retire from the field of direct loans." Permanent credit institutions like the production credit associations then will be left to provide credit to farmers on a cooperative basis and on reasonable terms. Already farmer borrowers from production credit associations own \$7,000,000 of the capital of those institutions." (A.P.)

NATIONAL GRANGE POLICIES

Removal of marginal farm lands from competitive production and the limitation of "needless utility holding companies" were added yesterday to the policies of the National Grange for 1936. Previously the grange at its convention in Sacramento expressed opposition to the new Canadian-American trade treaty, state sales taxes and enactment of amendment 39 to the AAA, imposing restriction upon government loans to farm cooperatives. (A.P.)

Machinery Agricultural Engineering (November) in an editorial
for Chemical discussing an address by L. F. Livingston, President, Ameri-
Crops Needed can Society of Agricultural Engineers, at one of its meetings,
 says: "Mr. Livingston touches on the chemical and industrial
promise in such strange crops as dahlias and Jerusalem artichokes. The lat-
ter, at least, is no newcomer to the realm of agricultural-industrial pos-
sibility. Its capacity for converting solar energy into carbohydrate must
sooner or later be put to work, unless it is eclipsed by a still more effi-
cient crop. At present its amazing capacity stands checkmated by lack of
machinery for its proper harvest, cleaning, etc. In contrast to the pride
with which we view our work in the creation of combines, corn pickers, hay-
ing equipment, and other harvesting devices, we must confess glaring neglect
of the root crops. Except for the potato and the sugar beet, we have not
gone below the surface of the soil. Of course it has been true that the
volume and concentration of commercial root-crop production has not demanded
attack on the problems of mass production, harvesting and preliminary proces-
sing. Since the opportunities opened by organic chemistry depend utterly on
the cheapness of the raw materials, we have a duty to the American farmer to
keep in closest touch with the chemist, and to begin without delay such pro-
grams of research and development as will be necessary to mechanize crops
or by-products that seem to show reasonable promise, in order that the com-
mercialization of chemical discovery may not be unduly delayed. We suggest
root-crop harvest as such a research project."

Pacific "Just as the silver anniversary Pacific International
Dairy Show Livestock Exposition broke all records for attendance and
 entries, so the 20th annual Dairy Products Show held in con-
nection with it again broke all past records," says the Pacific Dairy Review
(November). "There were more than 120,000 paid admissions to the exposition
at Portland this year...A 50 percent increase in total entries was shown this
year, when 361 exhibits were sent in as compared with 242 a year ago. These
were from nine states, with Oregon, Washington, California, Minnesota, Wis-
consin and Iowa predominating. Some exhibits were sent in from as far away
as Pennsylvania. New champions were crowned in every division...In the but-
ter division, where competition is always keenest, Holger P.C. Nielsen,
buttermaker from Oregon State College at Corvallis, won the championship
with butter that scored 95.50. There were 90 entries in this division..."

Auto Parts "One of Henry Ford's dreams--that of raising the raw
From Soybeans materials for automobile manufacture on the farm--takes a
 step toward actuality with the construction of a huge mill
for making molded automobile parts from soybeans plastics, now nearing com-
pletion at the Ford River Rouge plant," says A.E.B. in the December Scien-
tific American. "The complete mill fully equipped has a projected cost of
approximately \$5,000,000. The first machine units, including storage tanks,
giant mixers and presses, are now in place and are turning out test parts.
Actual production of parts will be started as soon as the necessary machinery
can be installed. The molding plant will require 86,000 feet of floor space...
It is estimated that the completed factory will have a capacity of more than
100,000 parts a day. When completed, the plastic mill will be the largest
factory in the world devoted to processing farm products for industrial use."

Examination The Civil Service Commission announced the following examination; farm agent, \$1,800, Indian Field Service, Department of Interior, applications to be on file by December 31, unassembled.

British Hog Boards "After prolonged negotiation the Pigs Marketing Board has been able to agree with the Bacon Board on the terms under which farmers will supply bacon pigs to the factories during 1936," says The Field (London) for November 2. "They are rather more favourable to producers than those of the present contract. An improvement was needed. There is no question that the bacon curers have on the whole been doing well. For the most part they have had their factories running more nearly to economic capacity than before and they have been indemnified against loss on low bacon prices by the formula which made producers share the loss with them. The price formula remains, but it has been altered to give producers better terms when the wholesale price of bacon falls below 90 shillings a hundredweight. This has happened lately and consequently during October the pig contract price fell to 10 shillings twopence a score. Under the new terms this price would have been 10 shillings sixpence a score..."

Federal Credit Unions The 97 Federal credit unions chartered in October were the largest number in any month since the Federal Credit Union Act was passed, according to Director C. R. Richard of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration. A total of 714 of these cooperative thrift and loan associations are now in operation, including organizations in 42 states and the District of Columbia. (FCA, 7-81.)

Electric Rate Cut Northern States Power Company has announced a 25 percent reduction, effective about January 1, 1936, in its fixed rate for electric service to rural users and a 10 percent cut in the kilowatt hour charge. The reduction in the fixed rural charge will bring the monthly cost down from \$4.50 to \$3. In Minnesota the reduction will affect users in country areas around Stillwater, Red Wing, Fari-bault, Mankato, Montevideo and St. Cloud. (Commercial West.)

Reciprocity in Trade "The reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Canada is the greatest single step toward the reduction of tariff barriers and away from economic nationalism that has been taken anywhere since the onset of the depression," says an editorial in the New York Times (November 18). "As such it is not only a fine achievement in itself, but a hopeful augury of a wider restoration of international trade and sanity...There is no doubt that special interests, and those who shiver at the very word 'imports', will attack this treaty. They began to do so even before they knew its terms. But if they get a serious hearing it will only be because they succeed in distracting attention from the effects of the treaty as a whole. They will argue that this or that American industry will be hurt by the reduction in American duties on Canadian goods. But they will say nothing about the great gains to us all as customers. And they will have to draw attention away from the gains promised for our exporters, not only by giving greater purchasing power for our goods to Canadians, but by the direct tariff concessions to our California and Florida fruit growers, our agricultural machinery makers and our automobile industry..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.90-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 119-121; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 99 $\frac{5}{8}$ -103 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 105 $\frac{7}{8}$ -117 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 $\frac{5}{8}$ -48 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 69-71 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65-67; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $\frac{7}{8}$ -26 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 28-30; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 29-30 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 62-64; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 50-57; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 $\frac{1}{4}$ -181 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.65 in a few cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock asking \$1.10-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$0.95-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 75¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Grand Rapids, Mich. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Holland Seed \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; Danish type \$12.50-\$13 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.60 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 12.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.44 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.92 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 31-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein,

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Vol. LIX, No. 46

Section 1

November 22, 1935

HULL ON TRADE POLICIES

Restoration of foreign markets through reciprocal trade agreements is the alternative to a straight and steady regimentation of American processes of production, transportation and distribution, said Secretary of State Hull last night. Secretary Hull, striking out against the "log-rolling method of the past", as exemplified in the Hawley-Smoot act signed by Mr. Hoover, explained that in the preparation of each trade agreement "hearings are given to all interested persons," with all invited to submit data and arguments covering every tariff item in question. (Press.)

SUGAR FROM DAHLIA BULBS

Sugar from dahlia bulbs, twice as sweet as the present cane or beet sugar, is being produced by Dr. Leroy S. Weatherby, professor of chemistry at the University of Southern California, and his research students, according to a Los Angeles report by the Associated Press. Because the "sugar" of the dahlia bulb is more easily oxidizable than sucrose, Miss Florence M. Shelly, the professor's chief assistant, said experiments now are under way to determine the value of the product in diabetic diets.

LAND BANK INTEREST PAYMENTS

Farmers had paid at the end of October over 84 percent of all matured interest on Land Bank Commissioner's loans, reflecting an improvement in agricultural conditions, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, stated yesterday. Interest maturities on over \$765,000,000 of commission first and second mortgage loans made since May of 1933 amounted to \$35,300,000 to the end of October, of which over \$29,700,000 had been paid, Mr. Myers said. (Press.)

FOOD INDEX

Dun & Bradstreet reported yesterday a rise in its weekly food index from \$2.73 to \$2.78 "in one of the sharpest advances of the year." The current index, it was said, marks a record high point since September 11, 1930. Commodities used in the compilation which advanced during the week included flour, wheat, mess pork, dry salted bellies, butter, cheese, cottonseed oil, cocoa, eggs, rice, hogs, sheep and lambs. (A.P.)

Sterilizing Soil by Electricity I. P. Blauser, in a paper printed in the November Agricultural Engineering on "Soil Sterilization by Electricity", says: "...Several series of tests have been run by A. L. Pierstoff and the author at Ohio State University to determine the minimum temperatures required for the control of nematodes and fusarium wilt organism. Tomatoes were grown in all these series. The first and second series of tests were not consistent, because of recontamination in some of the pots after sterilization. In the third series special effort was used to prevent recontamination. This third series indicates that a temperature of 150 degrees will control fusarium wilt organisms and that a temperature of 140 degrees will control nematodes and weeds. The first and second series indicates that a higher temperature is required to kill weed seeds and that a lower temperature may be effective for nematodes. In the third series of tests the soil was dumped and put into pots as soon as the required temperature was reached. The temperatures varied from 210 to 120 degrees. The pots were treated with a solution of formaldehyde before the sterilized soil was placed in them. The soil was sterilized December 13 and 14, 1934, and the tomatoes harvested and the results read May 11, 1935. The investigation is to be continued."

Power Market Gardening The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for November 2 says editorially: "During recent years the farmer has taken to growing market garden crops--brussels sprouts and others--with, so it is said, results which have been productive of little else beside gluts in the market. He also has been driven into fruit production, not only of small fruit, but also of top fruit. In these excursions the farmer naturally brings new methods with him. Some of the methods brought by farmers like the Banfords of Worcestershire, who have been for three generations pioneers of power on the land, are likely to revolutionize the cultivation of market garden crops. The problem of reducing labour costs, which faces all cultivators, is being tackled by employing a combination of mechanical and man power. Some of the ways, most ingenious ways they are, are described by C. S. Orwin, director of the Agricultural Economic Research Institute, Oxford, in a pamphlet entitled Pioneers in Power Farming. There is, for example, the transplanter, used for planting spring cabbages and others of the Brassica tribe...Yet more ingenious is the selective hoe which, tractor drawn or man drawn, is made selective by man power...Artificial watering is also used by the Banford brothers on their strawberry crop...After the cultivator has broken up the ground--a light soil that sets hard--artificial rain is supplied if the season is dry. Mr. Secrett goes one further and sends down not only rain but manna also from heaven in the form of fertilizers dissolved in the rain..."

Maine Tree-Buying Pool Maine is the only state to operate successfully a state wide pool for the purchase of young apple trees, says Maine Extension Bulletin 214. "We can point to the planting of 160,000 trees as a result. Growers have ordered 40,000 trees to plant in 1935. Several state agencies have cooperated in the removal of 132,618 injured and worthless trees. (American Hortigraphs, Nov.--Dec.)"

"Sticky"

Butter In the extension work and at the University Farm creamery at the California State University, it was noticed that at certain seasons of the year butter made in many sections of the state was almost invariably "sticky". This problem came to the attention of Dr. G. A. Richardson of the Dairy Chemistry Department and of F. H. Abbott of the butter department and Extension Service. First it was noted that when the "sticky" butter was produced the cows were receiving a ration consisting largely of alfalfa hay. That the diet of alfalfa hay was responsible for the defect was confirmed by putting cows at the University Farm on such a diet and making butter directly from cream produced by them. It was likewise found that feeding corn silage with the alfalfa would overcome the defect. (Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal, November.)

Minnesota

Reforestation "Nearly 5,000,000 young forest trees are being planted this fall in an extensive reforestation program being carried on by the Minnesota State Forest Service in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Conservation Work agencies," says an editorial in Minnesota Conservationist. (October). "...The reforestation program will restore to commercial and recreational use hundreds of thousands of acres of cutover and burned-over lands. All the trees are being planted on state and federal owned lands, so the forests being restored now will never be destroyed. Logging operations will be restricted to improvement cutting, thinning and the taking of mature trees. Through this selective process the state will be assured a constant supply of timber without waste or destruction and an abundant supply of wild life. Danger from fire or disease will be reduced to a minimum because of the absence of the hazards allowed to accumulate on neglected lands and because of the protection afforded by the Forest Service. A long-time program along these lines will assure Minnesota high rank among the recreational areas of the nation and will bring social benefits of inestimable value to our people."

College

Trained "All members of the 1935 graduating class of the dairy department of Clemson College have been employed by dairy products plants in Georgia or South Carolina," says the Southern Dairy Products Journal (November). "Of the eight **Dairymen** members, six are expecting to continue in their present positions and two intend to return to the college at a later date for post graduate work. This news item is given editorial prominence because it shows the extent to which dairy products plant owners and managers are beginning to employ college trained men for successful operation of their various departments. An increasing number of dairy products plants in the South, it might be mentioned, are adopting a policy of not employing any but dairy school graduates for responsible technical and managerial positions...Every dairy products plant operator owes his support to the dairy school in his section, not from any altruistic motive, but simply and practically because it is only through them that he can be assured of well trained help to meet the growing demands of his business. If, through his cooperation and support, such schools are well equipped, manned by real experts and turn out competent graduates, he will reap a practical reward in competency that will repay him for any cooperation he has given..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.55. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.90-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 96 $7/8$ -100 $7/8$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 108-120; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110 - $114\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $107\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $48\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 - $70\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 68-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $64\frac{1}{4}$ - $66\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 - $26\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $28\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-65; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-58; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $175\frac{1}{4}$ - $181\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. New York Round Whites \$1.35-\$1.60 in a few cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.25 in terminal markets; 75¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in a few markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1.15.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 12.21 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.44 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.02 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34 - $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 31 - $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 47

Section 1

November 23, 1935

ECCLES ON BANK CREDIT Indicating no necessity existed for any restrictive action at this time, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, yesterday declared "there is no speculative use of bank credit in the present situation." Eccles was speaking of the business situation in general and of the stock market situation in particular. He contended that the fact that security purchases are being financed out of cash without increased use of bank credit was "an element of safety and of strength" in that situation. (Washington Post.)

LONG-TIME AGRICULTURAL PLANNING The "long-time agricultural program" now being developed under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace "is of greater importance to the national welfare" than current AAA programs, Prof. H. J. Baker, extension service director at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, said in Boston Thursday night. "Agricultural resources and trends have been studied on a state, regional and national basis," he said. "The agricultural extension service in each state is making plans to put these studies before the farm leaders in every county in every state...This, I believe, is sound economics and the right procedure. Out of it will come a truly national program. It commands the wholehearted, united support of industrial and agricultural leaders..." (N.J. State News Service.)

UTILITY ACT REGISTRATION Faced with widespread hesitance of utility firms to register under the utilities holding company act, the Government replied yesterday with a warning that it would "proceed promptly with the administration and enforcement of the law." (Washington Post.)

CANADIAN-SOVIET TRADE An Ottawa dispatch by the Associated Press reports that official circles said last night resumption of trade with Russia as part of the Canadian government's policy of world-wide trade expansion was very probable. The government of former Premier R. B. Bennett placed an embargo against Russian wood pulp, lumber, timber, asbestos and dressed furs in February 1931.

Hybrid Seed Corn "During the past several years, rapid strides have been made in the development of hybrid seed corn," says Hoosier Farmer (November). "The trial plots at Purdue University and elsewhere in the state have proved conclusively that this new, so-called 'mule corn' is definitely superior to open pollinated varieties on the average of about 12 to 15 bushels to the acre...The demand for this hybrid corn is becoming greater each year, and the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., has decided to enter into the production of hybrid seed corn for the farmers of Indiana. This program of producing hybrid seed corn will be carried on according to the rules and regulations of the crop certification standards set up by Purdue University and certifying agency of the state of Indiana..."

Furfural Process A new process for the production of furfural has been developed in the Soviet Institute for Fat Research, the raw material being the shells of sunflower seeds. This process is claimed to be superior to the older processes, which were based on a hydrolysis of the pentosans in autoclaves, followed by a transformation of the resulting pentoses into furfural. (Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, October.)

Buffalo Grass Comes Back "Field experiments at the Hays branch of the Kansas Experiment Station indicate that it may be possible to correct the mistake of the white men who have plowed up too much of the buffalo grass sod, in their zeal to grow wheat and other cultivated crops," says John H. Parker, Bureau of Plant Industry agronomist stationed at Kansas State Agricultural College. "D. A. Savage, assistant agronomist, reports success in transplanting small pieces of buffalo grass sod in well-prepared soil at intervals of 3 to 4 feet. Such pieces will spread and cover all intervening spaces by the end of the third season, while from 20 to 50 years are required for buffalo grass to become reestablished naturally on abandoned farmland...There is a widespread demand for information on the subject of renewing native grasses on land found to be unprofitable or unsatisfactory for the production of cultivated crops. Many farmers, experiment station agronomists and government experts in land utilization now recognize the mistake made in plowing under so much of the native grass..." (Agricultural Leaders' Digest, November.)

Honduras Land Plan "The Government of Hondruas has issued regulations for the leasing of national lands in the so-called reserved zones," says the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (November). "These include a strip of approximately 25 miles inland from the international boundary lines and from the sea coast; the collective agricultural holdings of towns and villages; keys, reefs and sand bars and islands; lands on which ruins of ancient cities are located; lands which may have been surveyed and deeded to indigenous tribes now extinct; and those which belonged to villages and municipalities no longer existent. The measure is intended to aid agricultura and the livestock industry and to encourage the establishment of small farms. Any native born or naturalized citizen of Honduras in full exercise of his legal rights may apply for a tract..."

Hog Prices "Member/ of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association
Increase delivered 3,195,365 cc. of serum and virus during September,"
Vaccination says the Illinois Agricultural Association Record (November).
 "This was the third largest month during 1935. During August
3,632,120 cc. of serum and virus were delivered and in May 3,580,065 cc.
The figure for the nine months period is 18,140,665 cc. In the same nine
months in 1934, the association handled 20,941,033 cc. This is a 14 per-
cent reduction which compares with a cut of 40 percent in the number of
hogs. At the present price of hogs, no farmer can afford to run the risk
of cholera..."

Future "The Little Valley Future Farmers of New York State
Farmers' entered upon a long-time program for improvement of dairy-
Dairy Plan ing," says H. J. Shoop, vocational agricultural instructor,
 in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (November). "The boys are
purchasing purebred calves with dams which have a record of 400 pounds of
butterfat and bull calves from cows with at least 500 pounds of butterfat.
Their latest project is a cooperative dairy community improvement program.
Breeder furnish the association with calves from cows with over 400 pounds
of butterfat. The boys place these calves with dairy farmers who have only
grade bulls. The farmer agrees to return the bull at three years of age.
The association receives one half the receipts and the breeder the other
half..."

Lightning New Jersey alone averages one \$2,000 fire loss from light-
and Fires ning each day during the six months storm period, the total
 damage to farm buildings from this source in this state
aggregating over \$300,000 each year, Prof. W. C. Krueger, New Jersey Extension
agricultural engineer, reports. These facts are especially startling
since this loss is largely preventable through the use of lightning rods
of correct manufacture, properly installed, he says. "Although methods of
protection against lightning have been demonstrated for 180 years, light-
ning still ranks first in the causes of farm barn fires and second in the
causes of fires in homes. Much criticism regarding lightning rods is a
result of the use of unsuitable materials and improper erection. Rods that
bear the Master Label of the National Board of Fire Underwriters meet all
rigid requirements. Further check is made by their field inspectors, who
examine about 30 percent of all installation, selected at random without
the knowledge of the manufacturer or installer. (American Hortigraphs,
Nov.-Dec)

Resettlement Resettlement of isolated farm families, now located in
Saves Costs the northern cutover regions of Wisconsin, will mean many
of Schools thousands of dollars savings to taxpayers, through the clos-
 ing of little 1-room schools, the Madison office of the
Resettlement Administration pointed out recently. Schools are supported by
\$250 state aid, \$250 county aid for every teacher employed, in addition to
utility taxes, forest crop and direct property taxes in the school districts.
Moreover, the state reimburses the district for transportation at the rate
of 10 cents a day per child for those living over 2 1/2 miles from rural
schools and in consolidated districts 10 cents per child if he lives over
2 miles from school. (Milwaukee Journal, November 12.)



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Vol. LIX, No. 48

Section 1

November 25, 1935

EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ETHIOPIA Abnormal increases in the quantities of commodities exported to Italy or Ethiopia will force upon this government the conclusion that those items are prime essential war materials, Secretary of State Hull indicated at his press conference Saturday. His remarks were interpreted as meaning that no effort will be made by the government to interfere with what is considered normal commerce between this country and the belligerents. (Press.)

POULTRY LICENSES Among the 400 live poultry handlers who have applied for Federal licenses are the three corporations which last week were assessed almost \$500,000 by the New York State Tax Commission, it was learned yesterday. They are the New Jersey Coop Company, the New York Live Poultry Trucking Company and the New York Live Poultry Trucking Holding Company. (New York Times.)

PAN-AMERICAN BRIDGES A Balboa (C.Z.) cable to the New York Times says construction of three bridges for the Inter-American Highway is expected to begin soon as a result of an allotment by President Roosevelt of \$340,000 from the Inter-American Highway Fund for that purpose.

FARM CREDIT LOANS RISE A 37 percent increase over the previous month in short-term loans made in October by production credit associations was reported yesterday by the Farm Credit Administration. The increase by the associations carried total loans issued through FCA to \$36,000,000, as compared with \$26,300,000 in September. (Press.)

BUSINESS REPORTS Optimistic business reports came yesterday from such widely divergent sources as the American Federation of Labor and the Federal Reserve Board. The federation saw increasing business confidence, which it predicted will result in a boom. The board announced industrial activity and employment in the first ten months of the year have been at a level higher than at any time in the four preceding years. (Washington Post.)

Coop. Farm Of the \$2,000,000,000 worth of supplies used by Ameri-
Purchasing can farmers in growing and marketing their crops annually,
fully \$250,000,000--or one-eighth--is now purchased coopera-
tively, according to a recent bulletin by the Cooperative Division of the
Farm Credit Administration. The purchases include such farm supplies as
feed, seed, fertilizer, containers, spray materials, twine and petroleum
products. The development during the past 15 years has been marked by
the rise of large-scale cooperative purchasing associations. These region-
al associations, located in almost every section of the United States, did
an aggregate business of well over \$100,000,000 in 1934. In addition to
these, there are several thousand smaller associations that operate either
as strictly purchasing associations or in connection with cooperative ele-
vators, cotton gins, creameries and poultry organizations. (FCA, 7983.)

Editorials The Christian Science Monitor (November 18) says that
on Canadian- "If trade is a good thing, the Canadian-American reciprocity
U.S. Trade agreement is a good thing. For it will increase the exchange
of goods across the border. It breaks down part of the bar-
rier that had been raised to keep Canadians and Americans from trading with
each other. Beginning in January, goods will flow more freely, consumers
north and south of the line will get more for their money and producers will
find new markets. President Roosevelt and Premier Mackenzie King have made
a real breach in the spite fence that had been built up between two good
neighbors. And Secretary Hull has taken a major step in his effort to lead
the world back to commercial peace..." The Weekly Kansas City Star (Novem-
ber 20) says: "The new reciprocal trade pact with Canada represents a frontal
attack upon the tariff barriers and other restrictive measures that have so
disastrously affected our foreign commerce in the last few years. That is
its primary significance. The agreement is at once too inclusive and too
technical to permit an immediate judgment as to its probable effect upon
every economic interest involved in the mutual concessions. But there can
be no doubt that its general influence will be greatly to stimulate trade
between the United States and Canada..."

Grazing "A 25-mile square area for experimental livestock graz-
Test Area ing, results of which will be available to all parts of the
Northwest where similar grazing conditions prevail, is to
be operated in Oregon, 40 miles west of Burns," says an editorial in the
Washington Farmer (November 14). "The area includes what has long been
known as the Gap ranch. The United States Department of the Interior is
furnishing the land and equipment for the huge grazing tract and the Experi-
ment Station of Oregon State College is conducting the research for the
benefit of the Pacific Northwest. The main tract will be stocked with 200
head of cattle and experimental bands of sheep will be grazed on the supple-
mentary lands adjoining the main tract. R. G. Johnson, former county agent
in Grant County, Oregon, will be in charge of the research in range manage-
ment practice."

Braille Garden Pupils of the Indiana State School for the Blind will
explore--by touch--the mysteries of botany in what school
officials believe is one of the first, if not the first, Braille garden in
the country. Inscriptions in Braille will mark each plant. Robert Lambert,

superintendent, announced that a large corps of relief workers has started construction of the garden, which will probably be completed by next spring. The garden, just north of Indianapolis, will be in three main sections: separate beds of perennials, roses and all varieties of fir trees. Each will be labeled with a Braille inscription of the common and the botanical name, with a brief resume of characteristics of each plant. (A.P.)

Certified
Seed Pays

"Farmers are losing thousands of dollars annually by carelessly selecting the seed they plant," says J. W. Loewen, farmer of Blaine County, Oklahoma, in the Farmer-Stockman (November 15). "Go to any successful farmer and you will find that he uses the best seed he can get. Last spring I paid \$10 per bushel for certified broomcorn seed and it proved a very good investment. My experience with certified cotton seed has proved to me that I can make from \$5 to \$10 per bale more than my neighbors who plant only gin-run seed. I keep a record of every bale, the amount of lint and the price it brings. I could hardly believe some of the statements I had read and heard about, but I find the secret is in getting a pure certified, or registered seed, and keeping it from mixing with other varieties at the gin."

Sheep-Disease
Study Needed

"Pregnancy disease in ewes, known also as acidosis or pregnant ewe paralysis is, in the opinion of the writer, the most important sheep disease problem in Oregon," says Dr. J. N. Shaw, Oregon State College, in Oregon Farmer (November 14). "It is found wherever the industry exists and while many practices are suggested for its prevention, none seems to be very successful. Much work has been done with this disease at different experiment stations...Autopsies on numerous animals have always revealed a marked involvement of the liver...No logical practical recommendations can be made in attempts to control this disease until the cause is definitely known. Apparently it is related to our methods of management, as during bad winters it is very common and during winters like the last, very uncommon..."

Quality of
American
Cotton

"American cotton growers should strive to meet foreign competition, not with cheap cotton but a quality cotton as nearly uniform in staple as it is possible to get," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (November 1). "Quality seldom goes begging on any market. In South America, in India and in many other countries which grow cotton, labor thrives on low wages. When growers in these countries become more thoroughly equipped and better informed on cotton culture, American cotton of the same quality, if sold at all, will go at prices that will lower our standard of living many points. America can grow quality cotton, but before we do, our farmers will have to make better soil selections and avoid planting on land impregnated with root rot. Cotton grown on root-rot land is generally weak in fiber even though it happens to open. There must be regional plantings of seed, uniform in type and staple. Nothing but seed that has proved its quality and adaptability to well-defined regions and soil types should be used. The federal experiment stations, in cooperation with the extension service and state experiment stations, have already made considerable progress in developing seed for certain regions and in procuring the help of cotton growers in making the tests..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 22--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126 $\frac{3}{8}$ -128 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -124 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 96 $\frac{7}{8}$ -100 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 107 $\frac{7}{8}$ -117 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ -49 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70; St. Louis 67 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65; St. Louis 63-64 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-65; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-52; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 $\frac{1}{4}$ -181 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.60 in the East. Wisconsin stock \$1.10-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions closed at 75¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.02 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 90¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 75¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 65¢-75¢.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 12.06 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.45 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.86 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of freshcreamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32-36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 30-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIX, No. 49

Section 1

November 26, 1935

GRAIN TRADING DECISION REVERSED

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the order of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace suspending Arthur W. Cutten, well-known Chicago trader, from trading in the Nation's grain markets for two years for alleged violation of the grain futures act, says an Associated Press report. The decision was based upon a verb form in the grain futures act, which provides penalties for any person who "is violating any of the provisions of this act..." A previous section of the act dealing with violations by whole grain markets uses the past tense, "has violated" as well as the form "is violating."

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER

Secretary of Labor Perkins yesterday hailed the reemployment of 250,000 persons in October in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Miss Perkins pointed out that a gain of 2.2 percent in factory employment "brought the preliminary October employment index (85.3) to the highest reached since October 1930 and the increase of 4.2 percent in factory payrolls raised the October payroll index to 75.1, which is the highest point recorded since March 1931." (Washington Post.)

CORN LOAN

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation allocated yesterday \$100,000,000 to the Commodity Credit Corporation to enable it to make loans on corn this season. The loans will be 45 cents a bushel and producers will pay 4 percent interest. If additional funds are required, the RFC will advance them. Loans will be made only to producers, on corn under seal on the farm, who have executed the 1935 corn-hog contracts with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and whose contracts have been in force during the contract year. (Press.)

BLUE PIGMENT DISCOVERY

A London wireless to the New York Times says discovery of a new blue dye possessing all the qualifications of a pigment was announced yesterday by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. It is named Monastral fast blue and is the first discovery of a blue pigment for over a century. The new pigment is expected to be of especial importance to the printing ink industry. A spectro photometric analysis shows it is the nearest approach yet produced to the ideal blue in true color printing.

Locust Fertilizer Locusts which cause crop damage running into the millions annually have been turned into profitable use in Argentina by the government's agricultural agency, according to a report to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division from the Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires. Up to the middle of October, approximately 4,500 tons of locusts had been gathered and turned over to receiving stations of the Ministry of Agriculture where after being dried they were ground into locust meal fertilizer, the report says. Analysis of locust fertilizer shows that it contains 9.66 percent nitrogen and 12.40 percent fats and about three tons of locusts are required to produce one ton of meal. Between 2,000 and 3,000 metric tons of this fertilizer are expected to be produced this year. When in the "hopper" stage locusts are caught by building long barriers or fences with sheet iron plates too high for the locusts to hop over. After striking the barrier the hoppers fall into trenches from which they are gathered and shipped to the grinding plants.

Science in the News H. J. Silbar, in a report from Ann Arbor (Michigan) on the annual meeting of the University of Michigan Press Club, in Editor & Publisher (November 23) says that at the banquet "the principal speaker was Howard Blakeslee, science editor of the Associated Press, who spoke on 'Science in the News'. Mr. Blakeslee declared that trained newspaper men must write the science news and that as a person writing the news, the newspaper man is a scientist himself because 'he knows how to write it so that it will appear in the newspaper.' The chief purpose of the science service, Mr. Blakeslee believes, is to let scientists know what is going on in the scientific world. 'In many cases of a so-called "discovery", it is found that a similar discovery was made years before, but that no one knew anything about it. The discovery of years ago might have been published, I will admit, but in pamphlets that had such a limited circulation that the general scientific world heard little or nothing about the discovery.'..."

Farm Credit Institutions More than three quarters of a million farmers individually own stock in the permanent cooperative credit institutions under the Farm Credit Administration, Governor Myers said at the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant College and Universities. In addition to nearly 650,000 farmers with loans through the cooperative federal land banks and over 200,000 in the production credit associations, the 1,300 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations which own stock in the banks for cooperatives have over a million members. "The total number of voting stockholders in these cooperative institutions has doubled in the two years since the 12 federal land banks became a part of the Farm Credit Administration and the 560 production credit associations and 13 banks for cooperatives were set up," Myers said. (FCA, 7-84.)

Maine Golden Potato A variety of potato entirely new to this country, propagated in Aroostook County, Maine, for the past 6 or 8 years, is about ready for marketing, says a New York press report. This potato, which will be known as the Maine Golden, is yellowish in color and has many properties not enjoyed by the ordinary varieties of Irish

potatoes. The tuber is a cross between the yellow potato grown in Germany and the Green Mountain variety. Experiments were started over six years ago by Dr. Charles F. Clark, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and it has taken this length of time to bring it to the point where it is suitable for commercial use. The advantages claimed for this new variety are that it contains vitamin A in appreciable quantities, takes less time to cook than other potatoes and has a lower starch content than the ordinary white potato grown in this country.

Foreign Trade Up The Department of Commerce reported that United States foreign trade in October was the highest for any month so far this year and also the highest for any October since 1930, although it still did not increase quite the usual seasonal amount from September. Normally this increase would be 16 percent. This year it was only 12 percent. The seasonal increase in exports of agricultural commodities continued to bolster up total exports, exports of raw cotton increasing from 267,163,000 pounds in September to 390,755,000 in October. The October figure was about 40,000,000 pounds above the same month a year ago. (Press.)

Sugar R.R. Rate Down Transcontinental railroads were granted permission by the ICC to establish reduced rates on sugar from California points to Chicago and St. Louis and points in adjacent territory without observing the long and short haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. Western trunk line railroads also were permitted on certain conditions to establish lower rates on sugar in carloads from certain points in the western and intermountain territory to the Chicago and St. Louis district without observing the fourth section of the act. All rail rates from the Pacific Coast to Chicago will be from 7 1/4 to 8 1/4 cents above the all-water rate, a narrower spread than now exists. (Wall Street Journal.)

British Food and Drug Report "The annual report for 1934 by the (British) Ministry of Health on the sale of food and drugs gives figures which indicate the constant vigilance that is needed to protect the public against certain forms of fraud that are peculiarly harmful," says the British Medical Journal (November 9). "Adulteration of milk appears to be the commonest and most serious form of fraud. The public analysts examined during the year 76,930 samples of milk, and nearly 7 percent of these were found to be adulterated or below standard. Condensed milk, cream, butter and cheese were all more satisfactory, for in these foodstuffs only between 1 and 2 percent of the samples were reported upon adversely. In the reports on miscellaneous articles of food it is interesting to note that high tannin contents were found in two varieties of tea advertised as containing little or no tannin. The results of drug analysis do not reveal any very serious adulterations except in the case of disinfectants...The general averages show 5.5 percent incidence of adulteration in the foods examined and just under 5 percent in drugs."

Preparing Poultry Preparing chickens for the dress^{ed}/poultry market has been made more scientific by two California inventors, Paul Oronato and Emil Weinaug. The fowls are hung head downward from a conveyor, which brings their heads into contact with a highly charged electrode, killing them instantly. Then jets of steam and compressed air loosen the feathers. (Business Week, Nov. 23.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 25--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.24-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $127\frac{3}{4}$ - $129\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr. Minneap. $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $97\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $106\frac{1}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 113-117; Chi. $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -49 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{4}$ -66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -26 $1\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $28\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. $28\frac{1}{4}$ -29; St. Louis $29\frac{1}{2}$ -30 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 62-64; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 50-57; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $175\frac{3}{4}$ - $182\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.60 in New York. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$0.85-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.10 in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 65¢-85¢.

Average price of Middling $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.61 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 11.83 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.86 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $18-18\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $32-36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $31-31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 50

Section 1

November 27, 1935

FARM TENANT RESETTLEMENT An attack on the South's farm tenant problem, involving removal of 1,000 tenants to small farms of their own, was revealed yesterday by Rexford G. Tugwell, who reported that the trial "cases" would be chosen from four parts of the South for purposes of the plan. The experiment, he said, should "be an indication of what can be done in a national way to solve the tenant problem. We have been studying the proposed Bankhead-Jones farm tenant bill, which was designed to enable tenants to become land owners," Mr. Tugwell said. "We find that we can do in a small way what this bill intends." (A.P.)

SOVIET COTTON QUOTA A Moscow cable to the New York Times says the Central Asia Soviet Republics have for the first time filled their cotton quotas ahead of schedule by delivering 1,500,000 tons to the state warehouse by November 25. What effect this will have on the world cotton market is problematical, although it is said in Russia that there will be little or no Russian export.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, identified with agricultural education for 45 years and president of Massachusetts State College from 1906 to 1924, died at his home in Amherst, Mass., Tuesday night after a brief illness at the age of 67. He was president of Michigan State College from 1924 to 1928 and since then had traveled extensively as councilor on rural work for the International Missionary Council.

STOCKYARDS COMMISSION RATE ORDER A temporary injunction restraining Secretary Wallace and other government officials from interfering with the new schedule of commission rates recently established by 200 livestock brokers operating at the Chicago stockyards was granted yesterday by Federal Judges Alschuler, Wilkerson and Barnes. George L. Haight, counsel for the commission men, was instructed to file bond for \$50,000 to guarantee refunds to shippers in the event the rates are ultimately found to be too high.

MILK SHED INVESTIGATION The Federal Trade Commission's investigation into the methods and practices of milk distributors and cooperatives will be shifted to the New York milk shed next week. The field squad of investigators will go to New York from Minneapolis, where they have been working for several months. (Press.)

Air-Tired
Tractors

"An interesting sidelight on the Illinois State Corn Husking Contest, held at El Paso in October, was the performance of twelve air-tired tractors in a field that was as slick and slippery as the proverbial greased pig," says Farm Implement News (November 21). "More than 2 inches of rain had fallen the day and night before, according to Weather Bureau records. When the twelve air-tired tractors pulled into the field, each hauling a husker's wagon, most of the spectators thought the tractors had tackled something they wouldn't be able to finish...Equipped with chains, as any rubber-tired vehicle should be in slippery mud, the tractors pulled their loads up and down the field with apparent ease..."

Plant Diseases

Tiny spores of plant diseases spread by winds, of which millions representing seven types of fungi were carried to 72,395 feet by the stratosphere balloon recently, can survive atmospheric conditions under which a human would perish, results of tests show. Some of the spores sent on this year's Army-National Geographic expedition were direct descendents of previous spore "generations" carried on the earlier flights of the Explorer I and the Settle-Fordney flight. Tests were conducted by Fred C. Meier of the Department of Agriculture. Tubes containing the spores were exposed to cold lower than 65 degrees below zero F. Despite this, five of the seven types germinated and grew normally when brought back to the laboratory, showing that they were apparently not injured by the ordeal. (Press.)

Soil Erosion

"The carrying capacity of considerable areas of pastoral country in semi-arid portions of Australia has been reduced substantially in recent years through the deterioration of the natural vegetative cover and the increasing erosion and drift of the soil," says A.E.V. Richardson, Director Waite Agricultural Research Institute, in the Pastoral Review (Australia) for October 16. "All states have suffered in this respect where the pastoral lands impinge on the arid interior...The phenomenon of soil erosion by wind is practically unknown in countries where the soils are continuously damp, as in northern Europe, but is a serious menace in semi-arid countries where rainfall is either seasonal or irregular in its distribution...Every traveler in northern Africa and Asia is familiar with the remains of what were evidently once great cities requiring vast supplies of food, situated in districts which are now incapable of feeding more than a few sheep. Dr. O. E. Baker, a leading authority on economic geography, has estimated that since America was settled an area has been denuded of its surface equal to the total area of cultivated land in Germany..."

Agriculture
and Canada

"Whether or not the reciprocal trade pact with Canada will prove to be of value to the farmers of the United States is a question that time alone can answer," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (November 23). "But judging the future by the past it appears that agriculture has far more to gain than it has to lose by this attempt to remove some of the restrictions on mutual trade between the two countries...Considering all trade in agricultural products in the last year before the two countries began erecting high barriers our farms

sold a great deal more to Canada than the farmers of Canada sold to the United States...Let the agreement have a fair trial. If it does not work to the benefit of agriculture, industry and labor, let it be scrapped. But in the light of what has done before, the chances are almost two to one that it will be of widespread benefit."

Laboratory Contributions "The extent to which mechanical invention takes root in the research laboratory is not often fully appreciated," says an editorial in the Engineering News-Record (November 21). "A case particularly in point is the new viscosimeter described in this issue, but recollection calls to mind the Harvard Graduate School apparatus for multiple soil tests, the proving ring device for measuring heavy earth pressures on walls, the new water pressure device of Norwegian research workers to determine the clogging value of different mixes for concrete aqueducts and many other valuable engineering aids that came from the laboratory in the last two years. With few exceptions these devices are the invention of the research workers, who called upon the instrument maker only for his prevision and craftsmanship...The proficiency with which the laboratory worker is constantly stepping outside the specific field of his work to the production of his working tools deserves praise that engineers often forget that they owe."

Walnut Culture "The exhibit staged by the East Malling Research Station (England) at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society recently demonstrated that considerable progress has been made by the research workers at the station in sorting the innumerable seedling walnuts that are grown in this country and selecting those most suitable for future culture; in raising stocks that are suitable; in ascertaining the most satisfactory methods of propagation; in classifying the various types of cultivated walnuts; in identifying the diseases to which the walnut is subject and devising methods for their control and, equally as important as the foregoing investigations, in discovering the most satisfactory methods of rendering the nuts presentable and storing them satisfactorily," says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for November 9. "Unfortunately, although these researches have not yet been completed, it appears that they may be brought to an untimely end unless funds from an external source are forthcoming to enable the work to be carried on; that walnut culture might be developed into a profitable branch of the fruit-growing industry of this country we have little doubt, and we trust that sufficient financial support will be forthcoming to enable the East Malling investigations to be concluded satisfactorily..."

Agricultural Club Work "Back in 1902 a country school teacher out in Ohio started teaching his students something more than the customary reading, writing and arithmetic," says an editorial in the Southern Planter (November). "He organized an agricultural club among his boys and girls and taught them, in addition to the regular school work, better farming practices through the object lesson method. The work was a success and attracted nation-wide attention...A. B. Graham, in charge of subject-matter specialists for the Extension Service, was that school teacher. His tribute to this type of training for American farm youth in this issue (4-H Clubs, An Opportunity to Live) is an inspiration to everyone with a warm feeling for the farm..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 26--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.40-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $127\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 95 $\frac{5}{8}$ -99 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $104\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108- $111\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $109\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 $\frac{7}{8}$ -48 $\frac{7}{8}$; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{2}$ -66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59- $61\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{1}{2}$ -26; K.C. 28; Chi. $28\frac{3}{4}$ -30; St. Louis 29-30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 62-64; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 50-57; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $175\frac{3}{4}$ - $184\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50 in New York. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 98¢-\$1.07 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-\$1.10 in city markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 65¢-75¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Baldwins 75¢-90¢ in Chicago; cold storage 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Grand Rapids.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.69 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.82 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $32-36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 30- $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 51

Section 1

November 29, 1935

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

With the remark that "there can be no question that we are out of the depression," Secretary Roper Wednesday revealed that pre-Christmas trade in the principal retail centers was running from 5 to 25 percent ahead of 1934. A few hours later the Federal Reserve Board announced that industrial production had reached 94 percent of "normal" during October, a new high since 1930, except for the 1933 NRA boomlet. (Press.)

FARM CREDIT LOANS DECREASE

Liquidation of the 12 government-owned regional agricultural credit corporations has proceeded to the point at which less than \$48,000,000 remains of the total loans of \$304,000,000 now outstanding, Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday. Mr. Myers also said that the regional organizations were returning \$4,500,000 of the \$44,500,000 of stock owned by them. (Press.)

ELECTRIC PRODUCTION RECORD

Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended November 23 reached a new all-time peak with output of 1,953,119,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 14.5 percent over output of 1,705,413,000 in the same week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reports. (Press.)

CCC AIDS PARK SERVICE

Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, now numbering nearly 600,000, have been of great assistance to the National Park Service in controlling forest fires, fighting insect pests and preventing soil erosion, Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park Service, stated yesterday in a report to Robert Fechner, CCC director. (Press.)

GERMAN BUTTER SHORTAGE

In an effort to ease the chronic butter shortage, which is carrying unrest into German households, the National Socialist authorities in East Prussia, one of the biggest butter-producing districts, have decreed the following: the production of whipped cream is forbidden; coffee cream and sour cream must not contain more than 10 to 11 percent butterfat; the delivery of milk for drinking purposes is further restricted and the compulsory collection of milk from the peasants is extended. (New York Times.)

Canadian
Comment
on Fact

While the heads of many branches of Canadian industry are still unwilling to commit themselves as to the possible effects of the Canada-United States trade pact, the prevailing opinion seems to be that Canadian industries are likely to lose, directly; but that, through increased purchasing power on the part of Canadian farmers, they stand a good chance to offset the direct loss, if not actually improve their position, says a Toronto report to the New York Times. It is generally felt, at the moment, that the real story of Canada's profit or loss from the pact eventually will be decided by the extent to which the United States takes Canadian farm products, and by the manner in which Canadian industries have, or have not, been taking advantage of the current tariff schedule. (New York Times.)

Grass
Drying

Country Life (London) for November 16 says: "The discovery was made at Cambridge a good many years ago that young grass was much more nutritious than the same grass when it had been allowed to grow up into meadow hay; and a system of cropping young grass was devised at Jealotts Hill in order to get the most possible out of it...The report just issued by the Agricultural Research Council on alternative methods of grass preservation shows that whereas the artificial drying of grass at the usual hay stage does not promise to be a paying proposition, the drying of young grass, cut when a few inches high throughout the growing season, possesses a good prospect of success. The report suggests that the value of such dried grass is, at the current prices of concentrated feeding stuffs, about 6 pounds a ton. The loss in nutritive value when young grass is allowed to grow into hay may be roughly estimated, perhaps, at 25 percent and most of the loss falls on the more digestible material. Taking the average output of hay at 7,500,000 tons, the total loss may be put at 5,500,000 pounds. The number of driers for young grass is not at present large, but if their use becomes more general they will obviously contribute substantially to the prosperity of livestock farming."

\$24,000 on
the Hoof

"The most striking cattle-feeding story that has come to our notice lately concerns Joe and Felix Corpstein of Nortonville, Kansas," says Country Home (December). "On May 1 last, the Corpsteins topped the market with their twenty-first carload of horned Hereford steers. Out of a total of 25 cars sold from January 28 to May 1, only four cars failed to set the pace for the day's run. Nearly all shipments went to the Chicago stockyards. Prices received ranged from \$13 to \$16.25. The Corpsteins would not rate as veteran feeders. It was in 1929 that they began feeding 400 to 500 cattle annually on their 2,000-acre farm in order to build up the fertility which grain farming had used up. Their steers fed in the open in bunks, filled once daily and were allowed to eat all they liked. They were started on bran and later fed mostly on ensilage, shelled corn, molasses feed and alfalfa. It is estimated that there was a net cash profit of more than \$50 each on the 467 steers fed this season."

Soil Erosion

A statement issued to the press by the South African Department of Agriculture shows that considerable progress is being made in combating soil erosion and that in the year ended August 1935, 5,500 applications for assistance under the Government scheme had been received. (South African Farmer, October 4.)

Vitamin A Found in Eye Retina First definite evidence of a vitamin participating directly in a physiological process has been found by Dr. George Wald of the Harvard University Biological Laboratories, who has conclusively proved that the fat-soluble vitamin A found in milk and fish liver oils is present in the retina of the eye and is active in vision, says a copyright report by Science Service. Dr. Wald also discovered a heretofore unknown yellow pigment which he has named retinene. Like vitamin A, this substance is related to the carotenoids, the coloring matters of many plant and animal tissues. Retinene, he found, is liberated by the action of light on the eye. For some time science has known that insufficient vitamin A in the diet results in so-called "night blindness", a lowered ability to see in dim light. Since the retinal rods are used principally in dim vision, it has been believed that the vitamin must be associated in some way with these organs. The discovery of free vitamin A in the retina tended to substantiate this theory. Dr. Wald has now found that the vitamin participates directly in the formation of visual purple, a pigment contained in the retinal rods. The bleaching of this pigment by light is the initial step in the visual process.

Home-Grown Hogs for Texas "About this time every year Texas farmers who are fortunate enough and far-sighted enough to have on their farms a sufficient number of hogs to provide their families with home-grown meat begin to think about 'hog-killing time,'" says Booth Mooney in the Texas Weekly (November 16). "This results in preparations to take advantage of the next 'cold spell' to butcher their hogs, with all the ensuing work of making sausage, rendering lard, and curing the large amount of meat that cannot be eaten while it is fresh. It is estimated that the per capita requirement of pork each year among the farm families of Texas is 70 pounds, and when it is considered that there are 500,000 such families in the state, with an average of four or five persons to each family, it can readily be seen what a huge amount of pork is required for this single group—between 150,000,000 and 175,000,000 pounds annually. Authorities say that the total Texas demand for pork exceeds the supply by approximately a million hogs each year, and naturally this means that if the demand for pork products in Texas is to be met, about a million head of swine must be imported into the state during every 12-month period..."

International Serum Center Uniform standards for a large variety of medicinals, serums, and similar products are reported to have been agreed upon by an international biological congress which recently met in Geneva, according to a report to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. The congress, headed by the director of the Danish Serum Institute, with the director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris as vice president, decided to make Copenhagen the international center for all serum standards while similar work in connection with vitamins, insulin, etc., will be carried out in London. Every country of the world buys American medicinals and serums are shipped regularly to more than 50 foreign markets, statistics show.

Park Area A recreational park covering nearly 14,000 acres of mountain country on the Pocono plateau in Eastern Pennsylvania will be developed by the Rural Resettlement Administration in cooperation with the National Park Service, Allen W. Manchester, regional director of the Division of Land Utilization, stated recently. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 27---Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.40-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 124 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 120 $\frac{3}{8}$ -122 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $99\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 104-114; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $107\frac{1}{4}$ -111; Chi. $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 $\frac{7}{8}$ -48 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59-61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{1}{2}$ -26; K.C. $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29; Chi. $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 30 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-65; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-58; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $175\frac{1}{2}$ - $182\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50-in New York City; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.10 in the Middle West. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 65¢-75¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.01 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.74 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.86 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 - $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 28 - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 26-27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 52

Section 1

November 30, 1935

WORKS RELIEF The goal of the Administration works-relief program--
GOAL REACHED putting 3,500,000 persons to work by December 1--has been reached, Aubrey Williams, assistant works progress administrator, announced last night. Simultaneously, it was announced that one of the New Deal's great relief agencies, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, would go out of business officially as of December 1. (Washington Post.)

INTERNATIONAL Agriculture's world's fair--the thirty-sixth annual
LIVE STOCK International Live Stock Exposition--attracted thousands
SHOW OPENS of farmers to the stockyards yesterday, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. The huge amphitheater teemed with activity. Officials described the show as the greatest in the history of the event with \$5,000,000 worth of live stock and grain from 44 states, 6 Canadian provinces, England, Australia and New Zealand under the vast roof. Fifty-four boys and girls from 18 states participated in a live stock judging contest with agricultural scholarships offered by the Chicago Association of Commerce the awards of the winners.

FREIGHT RATES freight
ON CITRUS Drastic reductions in railroad rates on citrus fruits
REDUCED from Florida to New York City and other Atlantic ports were authorized yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision granted authority to the railroads to depart from the long-and-short-haul provisions of the law. Although of considerable importance from the standpoint of the traffic involved, the commission's decision was regarded as having a far greater significance as an indication of the lengths to which it might go in aiding the railroads to compete more efficiently with other transportation agencies or to recover traffic lost to them. (Press.)

FTC MILK The Federal Trade Commission set out yesterday to learn
SURVEY what happens to the difference between what the housewife pays for a bottle of milk and what the farmer received for it. Questionnaires for dairies and milk processors throughout the country were dropped in the mails as part of a general inquiry into farm income and profits of middlemen. Congress directed the commission to make the investigation and offer recommendations for improving the economic condition of farmers and consumers. (A.P.)

4-H Stock "...There were a thousand youngsters, three times that
Show Makes many adults, 318 baby beeves, 397 lambs, 145 hogs and 148
Records coops of poultry (at the eighteenth annual Junior Livestock
 Show)," says William H. Kircher in The Farmer (St. Paul)
for November 23. "That's more than fifty times more people and livestock
than the first show boasted only 18 years ago... 'You have here at this show
four beeves that are better than any shown at the American Royal Livestock
Show in Kansas City this year,' Prof. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State Col-
lege of Agriculture, cattle judge of the show, told the club members and
their parents. When it is considered that the American Royal brings togeth-
er some of the world's finest cattle and other livestock, and when it is
considered that Professor McCampbell is one of the nation's best judges of
livestock quality, that's a compliment worth hearing. Topping the 318 baby
beeves was a yearling Angus owned and shown by Roy Burnett, Nicollet County...
Roy's steer weighed 970 pounds, not large by comparison with some of the
other yearlings and calves shown, but a perfect specimen of beef quality.
When offered for sale, a buyer representing the Minnesota Club of St. Paul
outbid other buyers, paying \$1.15 a pound for the animal, a total sale price
of \$1,115.50. The price of \$1.15 was 5 cents higher than was paid for the
grand champion steer a year ago... Most spirited bidding of the sale and the
keenest competition of the show centered around the grand champion lamb, a
Shropshire, shown by Betty Jones of Austin, only 13 years old. She fed and
handled that lamb according to all the directions her uncle gave her and
doing some things for it her uncle forgot to mention. Bidding on the lamb
was started at \$2 a pound, until it reached \$5.50, when it went for a total
of \$577.50, a record price..."

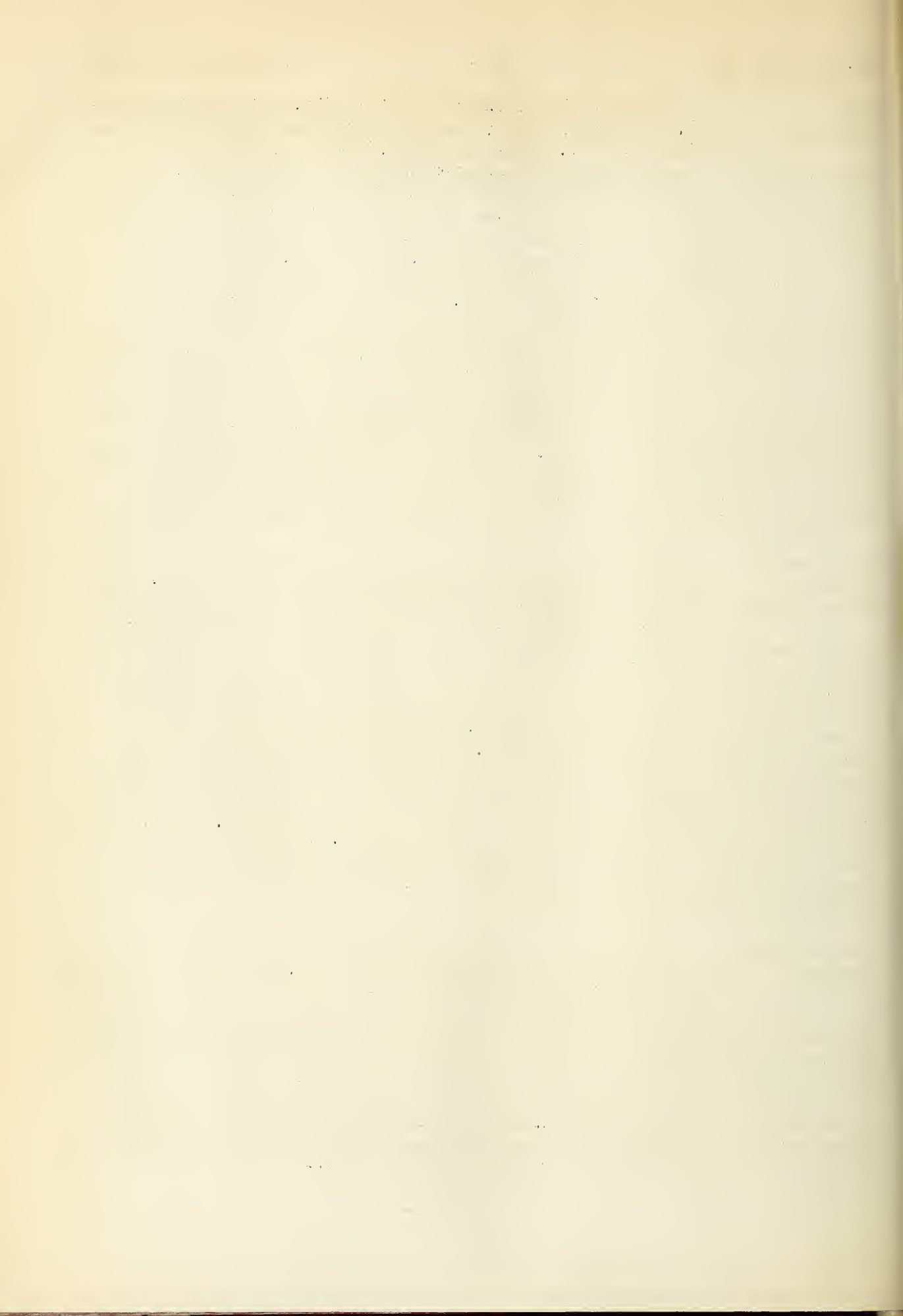
Stone-Age "Michigan State College men have gone all the way back
Heater to the Stone Age to find an economical way to heat poultry
 houses and small greenhouses," says Country Home (December).
"The work has been done where winter temperatures make heat in laying
houses profitable. Their heater is made of an empty oil drum and a pile
of stones. A fire door is cut in one end of the drum and a hole for the
smoke pipe in the other, and the oil drum is placed on its side on a bed
of sand or masonry. A blanket of stones from 12 to 18 inches thick is then
placed around the sides and over the top of the drum. The stove is fired
with wood; when the stones about the oil drum become thoroughly heated,
they will radiate warmth for hours. In temperatures as low as 30 degrees
below zero, it has not been necessary to fire the stove later than nine
o'clock at night to furnish ample heat in the poultry house until the next
morning. One winter's experience in heating a 10 by 19 foot greenhouse
was also entirely successful."

Harvest "The Dalles Cooperative Growers of Oregon, which
Weather processes and market cherries, maintains during the blossom
 season an accurate record of weather conditions, including
rainfall, hours of sunshine and temperatures prevailing in each section
producing cherries in its district," says Better Fruit (November). "These
charts have been kept for over a period of years and from them the manage-
ment is able to estimate very closely what the production of the district
will be as soon as the blossom period is over..."

Plant Exploring Andrew S. Wing, under the title "Bring 'Em Back A-Growing", in Country Home (December) describes Uncle Sam's plant exploring. "...Plant exploring," he says, "has changed in recent years. In earlier days the explorer was given a freer hand. Perhaps he went to China, or Guatemala, or North Africa, or Peru. He was sent to look for new plants and he was given pretty much of a roving commission to comb the country and bring back alive anything that looked promising or that took his fancy. It might be an alfalfa, an avocado, a potato or a new orchid. Perhaps it was an oriental persimmon, or some beautiful and exotic shrubs from the mountains of Asia. These pioneer explorers would sometimes disappear into the wilds for many months, eventually to reappear in Washington with their previous burdens of seeds, roots and cuttings. Some of our most valuable plants were discovered in this way. But, strange as it may seem, this most international of all our scientific efforts to help the farmer is now being run upon a nationalistic, which is another way of saying realistic, basis. Now explorers go after definite things, to meet definite needs on our farms. There is a constant interchange of plant material with leading scientists, seedsmen and nurserymen, botanists and plant breeders both in this country and in every other civilized country and with the ultimate users of their discoveries--the farmers of America."

Plant Resists Disease by Sensitiveness Resistance to disease by being over sensitive, not too tough, is the unusual phenomenon reported by Dr. S. A. Wingard of the Virginia Experiment Station before the National Academy of Sciences, says a Science Service report. Dr. Wingard has been seeking varieties of beans able to resist the attacks of the bean rust fungus. Some of his most promising varieties showed, upon microscopic examination, that their cells, instead of standing up against the attacking fungus threads, immediately collapsed, thereby giving the fungus little chance to form the propagating spores that would carry the epidemic further. The surrounding cells thereupon formed layers of hard substance around the infected spots, cutting them off and forming small sterile flecks. "Hence, the so-called rust-resistant varieties owe their ability to resist the rust disease to their hypersensitiveness rather than to the property of true resistance or immunity," Dr. Wingard remarked. "For all practical purposes, this type of resistance is satisfactory because the rust fungus cannot produce spores in sufficient quantity on such plants to cause severe damage."

Anti-Billboard Campaign "The fight on roadside billboards is growing," says E. L. Yordon in the New York Times. "...Two recent victories have given fresh hope to the anti-billboard forces. One was the adoption in Maine of a law regulating the erection of roadside signs; the other, particularly significant, the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upholding the right of states to regulate the use of billboards on private property within view of the highways. The court commented upon the need of such regulation as a means of promoting safety of motor traffic. In New York, conservationists led by Park Commissioner Moses succeeded in having a law enacted prohibiting the placing of billboards within 500 feet of public parks and parkways..."



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Vol. LIX, No. 53

Section 1

December 2, 1935

ABA REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Plans for a series of regional conferences by the American Bankers Association aimed to aid in the development of banking services along sound lines and preserve the "public's newly recovered confidence in banks," were announced yesterday by Robert V. Fleming, president Riggs National Bank, Washington, and president of the association. "We shall ask for the welcome aid from everyone who believes that the strengthening of our private system of banking is essential to national progress," Mr. Fleming says in his announcement. (Press.)

FEDERAL WOOL SUPERVISION

Federal supervision of wool ^{marketing} will end with this year. Announcing abandonment of the program for the 1936 clip, Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, said that "the situation in the wool market in this country today is almost the reverse of what it was in 1933, when the committee was formed." Cooperatives and wool dealers operating under the plan sold 190,000,000 pounds during operation of the program, Mr. Myers said. (A.P.)

CCC TO BE REDUCED

Twenty-four hours after the administration ended the direct dole by distributing to 22 states their final allotments totaling \$93,794,192 for direct relief, plans were announced yesterday for a drastic reduction in the number of men in CCC camps. This reduction, which follows plans previously announced by President Roosevelt, will cut the present approximate strength from the present figure of 474,000 to about 428,000 in January and gradually to a relatively permanent level of 300,000 men by next July. (Press.)

HORNADAY ON WILD LIFE

Fear that migratory game waterfowl may become extinct within a few years unless drastic steps are taken by conservation authorities was expressed yesterday by Dr. William T. Hornaday, militant protector of wild life and for 30 years, until 1926, director of the New York Zoological Park. "The Federal Government has done handsomely in the protection of wild life," he said, "...but the natural enemies of game will exterminate our waterfowl within a few years unless the birds are given two seasons, at least, in which to breed without molestation." (New York Times.)

PEEK RESIGNS

George N. Peek has tendered to President Roosevelt his resignation as president of the Export-Import Bank and foreign trade adviser and is expected within a few days to sever all connections with the administration. (Press.)

Livestock Exposition B. H. Heide, manager of the 36th International Live-stock Exposition, says great interest in this year's exposition is due to the notable success of recent state fairs, many of which established all-time records for both number of exhibits and visitors. He expects more than 12,000 animals to be competing. Beef cattle herds are entered from such distant points as New England and the Pacific Coast states, in addition to the provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec in Canada. Sheep breeders from 14 states and Ontario have made entries for 10 different breeds. Swine exhibits, largely from the Corn Belt, are 40 percent in excess of last year's entries. Draft horses, says Heide, are coming from nine states and Canada. (A.P.)

Elevator Construction "An elevator construction company with headquarters at Minneapolis recently issued a report on the work it had completed during the past few months," says an editorial in the Grain & Feed Review (November). "This concern had a total of 116 contracts in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Iowa and South Dakota. North Dakota led the list with 42 contracts, the Gopher state was second with 32, Iowa followed with 20, Montana contributed 13, while South Dakota was fifth with 9 jobs. These contracts included work wherein 19 20-ton truck scales were installed...This is from the records of only one construction company. There are more than a dozen similar companies operating in the territory mentioned. All of which merely proves that the grain trade and the feed mill industry are once more on the way back and that conditions are vastly improved over a year ago."

Forest Laboratory American Forests, in its Who's Who Among the Authors column, says in the December issue: "Carlile P. Winslow (The Forest Industries Look Ahead) is director of the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wisconsin. Under his administration the laboratory has become the outstanding organization of its kind in the world. Similar but less complete organizations, modeled on the laboratory and developed with its advice, are now maintained in England, Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa."

Wax Plucking of Poultry N. H. Grace, National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, writes in Scientific Agriculture (Canada) for October on "The Development of the Wax-Plucking Method for Poultry." The conclusion says: "A satisfactory wax has been developed which may be used with very simple equipment over a comparatively wide range of temperatures. It hardens readily but gives a good coat over a fair range. The waxing of dry-plucked birds gives excellent results for nearly all types of birds. Semi-scalding is necessary in some cases and fairly definite information regarding the nature of semi-scalding in relation to pin feathers has been determined. This method is sufficiently simple to permit of use on the average farm and the cost is slight. The excellent appearance of wax-plucked poultry is such as to warrant considerable use of this modern method of poultry dressing. While there is undoubtedly a saving of time in the case of many birds and particularly in the case of large-scale operations, the most important factor is the fine appearance which is obtained."

Land Bank Interest collections on federal land bank loans went
Interest over the top during October with \$5,830,000 of interest collected during the month compared to \$5,611,000 of interest which matured in that month, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Although the largest percentage increase is in the Columbia district, the largest dollar amount of interest payments was in the St. Paul district where \$1,026,000 was collected, being 125 percent of October interest maturities. The district includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. (FCA, No. 7-89.)

Farm Machinery Exports of United States farm machinery in October
Exports Up made a gain of 20.5 percent over the same month in 1934, but were less than for September 1935, the Department of Commerce announces. Their value was \$2,243,957, compared with \$1,862,271 for October of last year and \$2,718,987 for September 1935. The largest increase in this trade was registered in tractors and parts, the October total being \$1,303,200, a gain of 35 percent over the \$963,066 recorded in October 1934. (Press.)

Better and Better and cheaper turkeys for holidays are expected
Cheaper from experiments being carried on at Pennsylvania State
Turkeys College, says a Science Service report. Six years have been spent on the research, which should bring benefits in terms of dollars to the public. The old expensive way of raising turkeys, report Profs. J. E. Hunter, R. Marble and H. C. Knandel of the Experiment Station, was to use a diet high in protein content procured from meat scraps, dried milk and fish meal. While proteins are found in meats and fish they also occur in plants; beans and nuts for example. The new cheaper turkey diet is based on the use of plant forms of protein. Soybean meal and corn gluten meal provided the necessary protein at considerable saving in cost. And the results in terms of the turkey's weight and what the butcher calls the fleshing condition are quite as satisfactory as before.

Bird Life Two motor trucks, bearing specially devised motion
Film Records picture cameras and sound apparatus, were used in a 15,000-mile exploration of wild bird haunts in the United States, made by the Cornell-American Museum and recently completed. The expedition obtained valuable bird records. The story of the unusual quest is told in the Cornell Alumni News which characterizes the results as "undoubtedly the most complete collection of pictures and sound records of birds ever made." Such uncommon species as the ivory-billed woodpecker, the limpkin, sandhill crane, wild turkey, bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, trumpeter swan and lesser prairie chicken were included. Many of the recordings will be transferred to phonograph records to be available to school children and nature students, the negatives to be permanently preserved at the university. (New York Times.)

Hay and Pasture "The American farmer is gradually awakening to the fact that there is security in hay and good pasture," says New England Homestead. "Hay and other roughages took on new value during last year's nation-wide shortage. This year, with reduced numbers of livestock and a crop of 87,210,000 tons of hay in sight, the hay reserve on farms next spring will be the largest since 1928."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.75; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-9.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.40-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $125\frac{1}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $99\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $107\frac{3}{4}$ -112; Chi. $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. r rye, Minneap. 48-49; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62-64\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $58\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{1}{2}$ -26; K.C. $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 27-29; St. Louis 31 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-65; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-58; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $175\frac{1}{2}$ - $181\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$2.00 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.13 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.82½ carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.00-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.00 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.00 in the Middle West. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.65-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.00 per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York Danish type cabbage \$20.00-\$22.00 bulk per ton in New York City; \$13.00 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75; Baldwins 75¢-\$1.00 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 11.96 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.65 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.80 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $30\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 26-27¢. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LIX, No. 54

Section 1

December 3, 1935

SCIENCE BOARD REPORT

As a step to make the most effective social use of the nation's scientific services, creation of a permanent and politically untrammelled science advisory board was recommended to President Roosevelt yesterday by the Temporary Science Advisory Board in the report of its chairman, Dr. Karl T. Compton. The board suggested that a permanent agency should be composed of a small group of the nation's leading scientists and engineers, who would serve without compensation. The present board's life terminated December 1. (New York Times.)

CANADIAN & BRAZILIAN TRADE PACTS

President Roosevelt proclaimed yesterday the reciprocal trade agreements with Canada and Brazil, to become effective on January 1, in whole or in part. The instruments of approval and ratification of the Brazilian agreement were exchanged in Rio de Janeiro yesterday afternoon. (Press.)

IODIZED MILK AND EGGS

In the search for a natural food to combat goitre in human beings, scientists of Cornell University have been able to enrich hens' eggs so that they contain double the proportion of iodine found in lobsters and to put into cow's milk an iodine content equal to that found in sea fish and saltwater shellfish. The experiment is under the direction of Prof. G. W. Cavanaugh, professor of chemistry at Cornell. For the last eight years he has been studying the effects of putting into the grain rations of milch cows small amounts of dessicated marine vegetation. Milk enriched with natural-food iodine from plant material, prepared under Professor Cavanaugh's direction, has been used for several years with successful results in goiter control. (New York Times.)

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

One of the biggest public construction booms ever experienced in this country is about to get under way with the awarding of PWA contracts. President Roosevelt set December 15 as the deadline when PWA contracts must be awarded. Throughout the country states and municipalities are advertising for bids for these projects, which with federal and local funds added will cost \$800,000,000. (Press.)

Tax-Delinquent Forest Lands Under the title "The South's No-Man's Land," Ronald Craig, in *American Forests* (December) discusses tax-delinquent forest land. The concluding paragraphs say: "To sum up the situation found in Arkansas by an intensive survey of tax-delinquency in four counties, coupled with observations throughout the state, these studies showed that the physical condition of the land or its location, or the actual tax per acre of forest land had only a slight relation to delinquency, and that the primary cause of forfeiture was mismanagement and lack of protection of the timber by the owners prior to forfeiture, coupled with deliberate use of the administration of the tax laws as a means of tax evasion or reduction through delinquency. The conclusion to which one is forced by these conditions in Arkansas and other states of the South is that the solution of the problem of tax-delinquency lies primarily in better management of forest properties for continuous operation, and secondarily, to a revision of the laws and practices governing procedure in assessment and collection of taxes and in tax forfeiture. This latter step is necessary to remove present inequalities and, in the event of prolonged nonpayment of fair taxes, to vest an unencumbered title to the defaulted property in the proper state or local government...Coupled with the revision of laws and practices and improved management of private lands must go also an expansion in management of publicly owned forest lands to take up and develop these areas which then prove to be definitely unsuited to private ownership and use."

Soybean Exports Soybeans, virtually unknown to American farmers 25 years ago, today have assumed "big league" trading volume on the Chicago board of trade, says an Associated Press report. In recent months, soybean transactions frequently have outstripped in volume those of barley, rye and oats. Soybeans also have been a factor in the export business of the farmers. The grain exchange's sampling and seed inspection department has been testing in its laboratory a larger quantity of beans than ever before. Movement of beans to foreign ports, the first since 1932, was estimated at one million bushels thus far. The Farmers National Grain Corporation has handled about half of this trade. German and Scandinavian dealers have been large American bean importers.

Christmas Tree Trade The Maryland State Forestry Department is helping Maryland farmers who own holly trees to have a merrier Christmas themselves by giving Santa Claus a boost. The plan is to put extra holiday dollars in the farmers' pockets by teaching them how to handle their Christmas tree trade scientifically, it was explained by F. W. Besley, state forester. "In the past," he said, "much valuable Maryland holly has been cut by vandals who killed the trees. They would cut down a whole tree and then trim off the branches. Our plan will keep the tree alive and give the owner of the woodlot a regular Christmas income." (A.P.)

N.Y. Sub-marginal Land Program A plea for a state-sponsored program of converting sub-marginal lands to public hunting and fishing grounds was made recently at the annual convention of the New York State Conservation Council. Thomas E. Brady, in a report as president, urged cooperation with a program developed by the State Planning Board for

acquisition of 6,000,000 acres of sub-marginal land to provide local game areas. Mr. Brady proposed that fees be charged in these areas, saying that "the day of free hunting and fishing is definitely over." The council is considering a 10-year program for the development of localized game zones.

Junior-Adult 4-H Clubs Seeking to reach youth on the farms, University of Arkansas Extension Service officials are starting this week a new program for young adult farm persons in the state. The program, first of its kind in the United States, will be handled through expansion of the 4-H Club work. County agents and home demonstration agents will devote a large part of their time to organization of young adults into community junior-adult 4-H clubs. Dean Dan T. Gray of the College of Agriculture originated the idea. The fundamental purpose of the organization is to give young rural adults, through study and practice of farming and homemaking, a "broad conception of farm and home operations as a whole." Census records show more than 100,000 such young persons in the rural sections of Arkansas. Officials said that these persons were without any planned activity such as the junior-adult 4-H club would provide. (A.P.)

Prediction of Rubber Yield "One of the chief problems confronting the rubber research worker is the length of time needed before reliable results as to the yield capacity of the plant can be obtained," says Nature (London) for November 16. "The tapping test that is usually employed is only applicable when the latex system is sufficiently developed, that is, a period of seven or more years...A new method, however, has recently been evolved by H. Gunnery (J. Rubber Res. Inst., 6; 1935) by which the yield can be accurately predicted at an early stage in the life history of the plant. A detailed study of the anatomical structure showed that two distinct types of sieve tubes occur, one of small, the other of large, diameter. The latter are invariably associated with latex vessels of wide bore, while the small type of sieve tube is found in low-yielding trees in conjunction with small bore latex vessels...By means of quantitative analysis, therefore, of the phloem of young Hevea seedlings, low-yielding individuals may be eliminated at a very early stage and much valuable time saved in all work of a selective nature."

Ecuador Land Plan A contract between the Ecuadorean government and Samuel Shitlowski and Boris Boni, granting 120,000 acres of free land for Jewish refugees, was signed recently, says a Guayaquil report to the New York Times. The land will be parceled out to the colonists for a period of 30 years. The colonization committee will undertake to establish within 18 months a bank with sufficient capital to finance 300 families and also road building. Colonists must have capital of 1,000 francs and may be repatriated at the committee's expense if they are regarded as undesirable.

Foreign Parasites Orchard owners in Connecticut are using parasites from Japan, Korea and Australia to help rid the state of the Oriental fruit moth, according to a report from the Connecticut Experiment Station at New Haven. Dr. Philip Garman says that besides the 14,000 egg parasites sent to growers last July, 16,000 were released last August and September.. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.75; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.40-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 120-122; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 94 1/8-98 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 105 1/2-115 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 107-109; Chi. 109 3/4-117 3/4; St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 5/8-47 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-62 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 55 3/4-58 1/4; St. Louis 57 1/2-58; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 5/8-25 1/8; K.C. 26-27 1/2; Chi. 24 1/2-28 1/2; St. Louis 38 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 64-66; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 52-59; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176 3/4-182 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York City. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.03-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers; \$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Brought \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 75¢-90¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.35.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.49 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.72 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 32 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 3/4-19 cents; Y.Americas, 19-19 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-35 1/2 cents; Standards, 30-30 1/2 cents; Firsts, 26-27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 55

Section 1

December 4, 1935

GOVERNMENT HOUSING PROGRAM

A coordinated national housing program with private industry bearing the major expense was called for yesterday by U.S. Senator Robert F. Wagner after federal, state and New York City officials dedicated the nation's first low-rent housing project built with government aid. "First Houses", renting at \$6.05 a room, stands on a site formerly occupied by old-law tenements. Every room has a window and every apartment a bathroom. There are playrooms, ice boxes and modern kitchens in the fireproof brick buildings. (A.P.)

U.S.-BRITISH TRADE PACT FORESEEN

A copyright report from London by the Associated Press says the United States has undertaken preliminary work for a reciprocal trade agreement with her greatest foreign customer--Great Britain, an authoritative source disclosed last night. This move follows the conclusion of a trade agreement between Washington and the Dominion of Canada. The two governments have had no exchange of views, understandings or conversations regarding the treaty, but it was learned that independent surveys are under way in London and Washington to determine the practicability and benefits of a reciprocal agreement.

4-H CLUB WINNERS

Pat's Blue Ribbon, a purebred Aberdeen Angus steer owned and exhibited by Cleo E. Yoder, 19 years old, a 4-H club member of Wellman, Iowa, was chosen grand champion beef animal of the Thirty-Sixth International Live Stock Exposition yesterday. The steer is 15 1/2 months old. An Associated Press report from Chicago says that a dilemma unprecedented in the competition arose yesterday when judges of the health championship of the 4-H clubs of America found four boys and three girls virtually perfect physically. The physicians decided to bestow blue ribbons on all seven.

ICC LOWERS R.R. RATES

For the second time in five days, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday relaxed inflexible provisions of the long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce act to permit lowering of rates, in an important attempt by the railroads to regain and hold traffic. Reduction in shipping rates over circuitous rail and rail-water routes, between North and Mid-Atlantic ports, and central territory, was authorized by the commission. (Press.)

Community Refrigerating Engineering (December) contains a paper
Cold-Storage by three University of Tennessee workers on "Farm and Com-
Plants munity Refrigeration in Rural Readjustment". It says in
part: "The use of large refrigerators or walk-in coolers to
keep quantities of farm products, particularly fresh meats, is sure to
develop into one of the most profitable adaptations which can be made of
mechanical refrigeration on farms. The present initial high cost of such
equipment is seemingly the only barrier that keeps them from widespread dis-
tribution...In less than a decade the rural refrigeration interests in the
Gulf States have developed a large number of meat-curing plants. The ice
plants generally have a capacity of 8 to 30 tons of ice daily, and as a sup-
plementary load provide refrigeration for the curing of 200,000 to 400,000
pounds of pork annually which requires from 5 to 20 percent of their plant
capacity...The charges for curing the meat are about as follows: salt curing,
2 cents a pound, sugar curing, 2 1/2 to 3 cents a pound, and smoke, about
1/2 cent extra...In the Pacific Northwest where the commercial storage of
frozen berries is quite an important industry, the farmers make use of tem-
peratures below freezing for the storage of their products. Generally this
service is offered to farmers by locker systems comparable in many ways to
safety deposit boxes in banks...Most cutting and wrapping service is avail-
able at 1/4 cent a pound in many plants..."

Road Base "Search for methods of stabilizing soil subgrades for
Stabilization road surfaces is persistent," says an editorial in Engineer-
ing News-Record (November 28). "Deliquescent salts, bitu-
mena and hydraulic cement have all had trial during the last two years in
both laboratory and field experiments. The latest of these, reported, for
the first time in this issue, are the portland-cement-stabilized soil ex-
periments in South Carolina (by W. H. Mills, Jr., South Carolina Highway
Department). "The findings indicate substantial success in cementation.
It is made quite clear also that the process should be regarded as a method
of base construction requiring protection by a wearing surface of standard
construction. In South Carolina the adopted wearing surfaces have been of
bituminous type. By the stress that has been laid on stabilized soil as
surfacing we have come to overlook its usefulness as a foundation, whose
strength will make the wearing surfaces more durable...It is being found in
other states that previously stabilized surfaces are a preparation for other
surfacing rather than adequate roads in themselves..."

Rural Fire "Old line companies operating in Michigan are adding
Truck Service a clause to their policies which permits them to make a
charge for extra insurance to pay rural fire departments
for making a run to their insured properties which may be on fire," reports
Farm Fire Prevention (Third Quarter). "Some of the many farm mutuals are
getting in line and the old line companies are now adding \$100 or more to
their policy of insurance payable to rural fire trucks, which is included
as a separate item in addition to the buildings and personal property...The
only difference in the old line proposition and that of farm mutuals is that
the old line collects a certain amount for this protection and some of the
farm mutuals pay for the service without charging the policyholder for it."

All-Electric Village Among the pine-covered hills of Southwestern Tennessee, the Tennessee Valley Authority has built what it describes as America's first "all-electric village", says a Pickwick Landing (Tenn.) report by the Associated Press. The town^{houses} workers engaged to build the \$38,000,000 Pickwick Landing dam across the Tennessee River. The village has approximately 125 residences of various sizes, five large bunkhouses, an administration building, a recreation hall, hospital, store, two schools and a cafeteria. All are heated automatically with electricity. All the housekeeper need do is to set the thermostat. The TVA estimates that the initial cost of installations was approximately 50 percent less than the cost of a steam or hot-water system of heating. Only 15 of the residences are permanent. The balance are of a low-cost semi-permanent type, but all are furnished with electric water heaters, refrigerators and cooking ranges as well as electric heaters.

Fire Fighters May Use Parachutes Whether spectators of future forest fires will be thrilled to see a picked company of forest rangers leap from airplanes and drop with parachutes to the fire line depends upon tests now being carried on at the Ogden airport, says a report in the Lake County Examiner (Oregon). The latest device to be tried out by the Forest Service (in Oregon) in its battle with fire is a new type of parachute which will land the forest ranger near the fire line direct from an airplane without the bother of walking or riding from the nearest landing field. So far only limited proof of the practicability of this idea is in the form of 34 consecutive drops of a 165 pound dummy and 2 deliveries of a man at elevations of from 400 to 150 feet above the ground.

Northwest Livestock "Livestock feeding is fast growing to be one of the major agricultural developments in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and eastern South and North Dakota," says Commercial West (November 30). "This is especially true this fall, great trainloads of cattle and sheep having been shipped out of Montana and western South Dakota to the nearby states. As abundance of winter feed has been raised in the states mentioned, and while the grain feeds are higher, hay, clover, ensilage and other such feeds are cheaper than last year. Pasturage was fine in Minnesota this year and large numbers of sheep were fed on it prior to being turned into feed fattening lots."

N.J. Township Rural Survey Comprehensive information on a typical New Jersey rural township, together with suggestions for and progress achieved in improvement, is presented in the bulletin Upper Freehold Township, just published by the State Department of Agriculture. The township covered in the survey is in Monmouth County, in the geographical center of the state and it is believed by the State Department of Agriculture that many of the recommendations and opportunities outlined in the bulletin apply equally to other municipalities. The survey was begun more than a year ago under the supervision of Dr. Theodore B. Manny, who until recently was senior agricultural economist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Manny, now head of the Department of Sociology and Public Welfare at the University of Maryland, is an authority on local government and rural life. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.75; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.40-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 120-122; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $94\frac{3}{4}$ - $98\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $106\frac{3}{4}$ -109; Chi. $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $103\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47-48; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $61\frac{1}{2}$ -63; No. 3 yellow Chi. $56\frac{1}{2}$ -59; St. Louis $57\frac{1}{2}$ -58 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 $5/8$ -25 $1/8$; K.C. 26; Chi. $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 64-66; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-58; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $176\frac{1}{4}$ - $187\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50 in Baltimore. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-98¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Domestic Round type \$1.25-\$1.30 per half-lettuce crate in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.25.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 12.07 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.49 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 11.95 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.01 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, 19 - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $31\frac{1}{2}$ -36 cents; Standards, 31 cents; Firsts, 26-27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 56

Section 1

December 5, 1935

BORER RESISTANT CORN Prof. C. H. Mahoney, Michigan State College vegetable specialist, said yesterday he believed a variety of corn had been developed to resist the ravaging corn borer, says a Grand Rapids report by the Associated Press. He said: "We have placed as high as 90 borer eggs on each plant and as the eggs hatch the larvae crawl off the leaves and starve to death searching for edible corn..."

HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD MEETS Proposals for reducing hazards of motor vehicle traffic, both in highway construction and in regulation of driving, will occupy the attention of the highway research board at its fifteenth annual meeting today and tomorrow at the National Academy of Sciences. Because of the growing problem of traffic accidents, the engineers and research men have broadened their agenda beyond the technical aspects of improved road construction. (Washington Post.)

SOVIET GRAIN PRODUCTION Calling for a 50 percent increase in Soviet grain production within the next three or four years in view of the growth in population--estimated at 3,000,000 annually--Joseph Stalin addressed the congress of the country's combined operators in Moscow last Sunday, says a Moscow cable to the New York Times. He estimated that this year's grain crop was over 100,000,000 tons. Ninety percent of the nation's peasantry are now members of collectives, Stalin pointed out. The Soviet Union, he added, now has not only enough grain fully to satisfy the needs of the population but sufficient for emergencies.

SOUTHEASTERN PLANNING CONFERENCE Saving of millions of dollars through long-time planning was pictured as possible yesterday by speakers before the Southeastern Planning Conference, says a Savannah report by the Associated Press. The meeting, the first of its kind ever held in this country, considered land use problems in connection with the rehabilitation of millions of acres of worn-out farms and cut-over land.

FARM LOANS President Roosevelt was represented yesterday as favoring further agricultural aid in the form of lower interest rates on mortgages and in land purchases by tenant farmers, says a Warm Springs (Ga.) report by the Associated Press.

Coffee Consumption Coffee consumption in the United States reached record proportions during the first five months of the new crop at 50-Year High year, according to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange.

The aggregate amount delivered during the July-November period, 5,271,041 bags, showed a gain of 740,454 bags or 16 percent over the similar period in 1934 and was the largest "first five months" in the half century record of the exchange. (Press.)

Syntheses of Minerals Experiments with staggeringly high pressures, comparable to those found inside the earth, are in progress at Harvard University and throw new light on possible geological syntheses of minerals deep in the earth, says a Science Service report. By squeezing materials at pressures as high as 700,000 pounds to the square inch and twisting them at the same time, Prof. P. W. Bridgman has caused dangerously violent explosions in such substances as celluloid and lead and magnesium dioxide. The explosions are not due to temperature increase, for this was found to be only 34 degrees centigrade. In addition, Professor Bridgman found that under high pressure plus twisting: (1) rubber was derubberized into a translucent horn-like material; (2) paper was similarly transformed; (3) wood and linen cloth were changed in comparable fashion.

Death Rays for Insects A "death ray" designed for use against insect pests, but conceivably capable of being amplified to kill human beings, was described last month at the annual meeting of the eastern branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists by Dr. T. J. Headlee, professor of entomology at Rutgers University. He explained that "sterilization" of insects by "radio waves" requires no more than a "couple of seconds." Animals, he said, develop heat more rapidly than do plants, so it is possible to kill the insects by heat before the plant develops sufficient heat to harm itself. His apparatus consists of an electrostatic field confined by two electrodes. By rapid oscillation of an 8,000-volt energy between the electrodes, he has killed insects. (A.P.)

Vocational Education in Kansas Kansas educational authorities report an unprecedented demand for high school courses to help fit students for successful careers in farming. Likewise, a greater demand is noted for courses to fit girls for careers as homemakers, says the Associated Press. L. B. Pollom, supervisor of vocational education in Kansas, said that 134 Kansas high schools, compared with 116 last year, are offering vocational agriculture courses under federal assistance. More than 50 other schools sought federal aid for such courses but were turned down because of insufficient funds and a shortage of competent teachers. Vocational home economics courses are being offered in 65 high schools, as compared with 51 last year, and 30 others would have established the courses had funds been available. "This growing interest in practical courses is perhaps the most significant recent development in education in Kansas," said Ray D. Hodgell, assistant state superintendent of public instruction. (Press.)

Medical
Patents

The New York Times (December 1) in an editorial on medical patents, says: "...At present at least 12 American universities and foundations patent medical and biochemical discoveries and apply the profits to maintain rigorous standards of quality or to finance more research. Not one can be fairly accused of commercialism. To say that science debases itself when it seeks to earn not a personal profit but a research income is sheer nonsense. Even in the great industrial laboratories, which are conducted primarily for profit, there is no indication that science stands on a lower plane than in the universities...To cite but one example, we behold insulin patented to control its purity and to sell it at a profit of 10 percent, with the result that the Banting Foundation has been able to aid 92 research projects in Canadian universities and to finance the work done at the University of Toronto on silicosis and vitamins. If this is wicked the universities should be consistent and reject all endowments for medical research. For endowments come from profits--sometimes profits from the sale of patented drugs and medical apparatus...The day of open-handed philanthropy is over. Either the state must come to the aid of research, which it can do only by piling on more taxes, or science must help itself without sacrificing its perfect objectivity and humanitarianism. Patenting medical and biological discoveries, not for personal gain, but for the sake of science, seems an honorable and democratic solution of the difficult problem thus presented."

Poultry
Research

The last few years have witnessed a general shift in the objective of poultry research at leading agricultural experiment stations, says Prof. C. E. Lampman, head of the poultry husbandry department, Idaho College of Agriculture, in reporting on a recent tour of middle western and eastern stations. Professor Lampman pointed out that in former years the dominant objective of poultry experimentation was to breed and feed hens for higher egg production. During his tour, Professor Lampman found that investigators and leading poultry breeders now are paying more attention to saving the lives of the high producers and to the development of strains that have a high degree of livability. (Washington Farmer, November 28.)

U. of Mo.
Dairy Work

"Dairymen of a generation ago will remember Missouri Chief Josephine, the Holstein-Friesian cow which brought more favorable publicity to the Missouri College of Agriculture than any other individual ever bred by the institution," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (November 27). "She produced 26,861.5 pounds of milk in 1910, ranking second high for all breeds in all countries of the world, gaining from this performance a world-wide reputation. A direct descendant of Missouri's famous cow is Campus Aggie Segis Sultan, now proclaimed as having the highest index, 873 pounds of butterfat, of any sire in the United States proved in dairy herd improvement work... The dairy department of the University of Missouri has advocated the use of proven bulls for many years. Bull rings have been organized and dairy herd improvement associations formed. The use of production records and accurate information through a long series of years has made it possible for them to demonstrate with their own herd the possibility of breeding, developing and selecting an outstanding sire of their own production. Sultan inherited production on both sides. But the important facts are that records were established and preserved and that his daughters, by their performance, are responsible for his fame."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-14.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.55-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $120\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 93 $\frac{3}{8}$ -97 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 101 $\frac{3}{8}$ -112 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $108\frac{3}{4}$ -117; St. Louis $107\frac{1}{4}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $79\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47-48; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{1}{2}$ -64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $58\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $24\frac{3}{4}$ -24 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C; $26\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $25\frac{1}{2}$ -29; St. Louis $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting, barley, Minneap. 64-66; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 50-58; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $176\frac{1}{4}$ - $181\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 in Baltimore; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Waupaca sacked stock \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$14.75 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.30-\$1.35 per half-lettuce crate in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-95¢ per bushel basket in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.66 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.82 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.89 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, 19- $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 36 cents; Firsts, 30-31 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 57

Section 1

December 6, 1935

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME Redistribution of the aggregate income of Americans was under way in 1934, Treasury figures issued yesterday would indicate. Million-dollar incomes declined 30 percent in number, but the number of income returns filed through^{out} the country increased by 9 percent, net incomes of all taxpayers showed a gain of 14.9 percent and the tax collected was 35.8 percent more than in the previous year. The totals were made public by Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue. (Washington Post.)

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE Tentative approval for early operation of scheduled transatlantic air service, which will virtually assure round-the-world air travel, was given yesterday at a conference attended by British, Irish Free State, Canadian and United States aviation officials at the State Department. The eventual service, it was agreed, would be established with the idea of safety first, comfort for passengers second and speed third. (Press.)

NEW LAND BANK BONDS A new offering of \$100,000,000 of 3 percent federal land bank bonds to refund a \$62,000,000 issue outstanding at 4 1/2 percent will be made by the Farm Credit Administration next Tuesday, William I. Myers, governor, announced yesterday. The new bonds will be callable in ten years and have a maturity of 20 years. They will be offered at 98 3/4. "This is the first time the federal land banks have entered the investment market to sell their securities in large amounts since 1930," said Mr. Myers. (Press.)

NICARAGUAN COTTON A Managua (Nicaragua) cable to the New York Times says that in the farm districts of Leon and Magaya, cotton plantations have been heavily damaged by locusts. The cotton is intended principally for export to Japan in exchange for imports. The Exchange Control Board has finally fixed the quota of this year's coffee crop for export to Germany at 50,000 quintals of 100 pounds in compensation for imports from Germany.

FOOD PRICES Housewives were informed by the Department of Labor yesterday that they paid 1.4 percent more for their meat and groceries on November 19 than they did two weeks previously. This increase in retail food prices, the department said, was chiefly due to seasonal rises of 4.2 percent in dairy products and of 7.0 percent in fresh fruits and vegetables. (Press.)

Land Use Scientific research along new lines is needed for the
Research formation of an intelligent and soil-saving land-use policy
 in this country, President Roosevelt's Science Advisory
Board states, in their new report. Several recently developed lines of
approach give new viewpoints. Outstanding of these modern methods is the
concept of "climatic areas" developed by Prof. R. J. Russell of Louisiana
State University. From this approach, a desert, grassland or other climatic-
geographic unit is not regarded as a fixed area drier in some years and wet-
ter in others. It is rather seen as a type of climate dominating an area
that expands in some years and contracts in others. A system of climatic
area maps of this kind, it is pointed out, will be of great service in
planning for the future, especially in regions of "climatic risk". If
such information had been available even as recently as 20 years ago, it
might have been possible to avoid breaking the age-old western sod to plant
wheat, with the inevitable consequence of country-wide dust storms during
the past three years. Another type of research called for concerns the
physiological requirements of crop and forest plants. A great deal of dis-
pute has gone on recently about the possibility of growing trees at all in
the plains shelterbelt area. Even experts have disagreed, simply because
full knowledge is lacking of the behavior of various tree species under wes-
tern low-moisture conditions. Similar studies on native vegetation and
animal life called phenology by scientists are needed, the report states.
(Science Service.)

Federal Within little more than a year after Congress passed
Credit Unions the federal credit union act over 77,600 men and women
 saved over \$1,306,000 through newly organized credit unions
operating under federal charters, according to Director C. R. Orchard,
Credit Union Section, Farm Credit Administration. These figures are taken
from the September 30 quarterly reports of only about three-fifths of the
800 federal credit unions which have obtained charters to date, most of
the remaining number not having been organized for a sufficient period to
justify quarterly reports. "A large proportion of the 77,000 men and
women who have started saving money during the first year of federal credit
unions had not heretofore saved systematically," Mr. Orchard said. "Studies
made by several groups of credit unions show that in some organizations
over 85 percent of the members had never had bank accounts, or any regular
method of saving before they became credit union members..."

Motor Oils Chinese scientists are asserted to have perfected a
From Cottonseed method of extracting gasoline, kerosene and lubricating
 oils from cottonseeds, says a Nanking report by the Central
Press. The Kiangnen Bus Company, operating in Nanking, has made test runs
with the new fuel and pronounced it satisfactory and economical. A large
shipment of cottonseeds has been ordered for further tests by the national
Central University laboratories which assisted in the experiments. China
imports all her gasoline, which sells in China for 30 cents United States
funds a gallon.

Cooperative Turkey Marketing "Thanksgiving turkeys from Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Montana moved to Atlantic seaboard markets this season at reduced rail rates as a result of a 32-month battle by the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, supported by the Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association," says the Utah Farmer (November 25). "The new schedule of low rates ordered recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission on dressed poultry, including turkeys, took effect November 7, in time to bring about substantial savings in the marketing of 1935 holiday fowls, announces Herbert Beyers, manager of the turkey organization. The rate reductions on turkeys shipped from the states mentioned to Atlantic coast markets average about 34 cents a 100 pounds...The 4,000 members of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association in this region will be \$15,000 richer this year..."

Machinery Changes Farm Map "The development of capacity power machinery has done more to change the production map of the United States than any other single factor or invention," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (December 1). "It has made possible the production of grain and cotton on a large scale in sections of the country where acre production would prove unprofitable when farmed in small tracts... In the early period of large capacity power machinery, small farms were at a disadvantage. Although small acre yields were procured on large farms in the western areas, low-cost production more than made up the difference. Today, however, the man with a medium-sized farm in a more productive section has been brought back to a more even competitive basis through the development of smaller and efficient units. Small farmers can equip themselves with power machinery fitted to their conditions and again produce at a low unit cost, laboring fewer hours and increasing their acre yield by efficient soil preparation and proper cultivation. Their machines may have a smaller capacity than those used on the western plains, but they are easier handled, cost less to operate and are much more elastic, performing numerous services for which the larger machines are unadapted..."

Experimental Shelter Belt "An experimental shelter belt of trees at the Hancock Branch Experiment Station, Wisconsin, proved its value early in May when a 2-day windstorm blew dry sand with such force that unprotected young grain was cut off completely," says Successful Farming (December). "This shelter belt was planted in 1928 and at the time of the storm was eight feet high. The protected strip of oats was 165 feet wide, or 20 times the height of the trees. The shelter belt consists of eight rows of trees comprised of caragana, jack pine, balm of gilead, norway pine, white pine, Chinese elm and black locust..."

Farm Produce Exhibit "To show that it represents a wide-awake farming region, the Grants Pass Chamber of Commerce (Oregon) has at its office a permanent exhibit of all the products the farmers in its area produce," says Farm Journal (December). "The exhibit, in the shape of a booth, attracts the eye by its tasteful arrangement. Included in the display are pears, corn, squash, fish, walnuts, canned vegetables, gladiolus bulbs, game birds and melons. Nothing at the booth is for sale, but the Chamber of Commerce directs folks to farms where the produce may be bought..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-14.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Bpr.Wheat*Minneap. 121 7/8-123 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 117 7/8-119 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ -97 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 108-116; St. Louis 107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64; St. Louis 60; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 56-58; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 7/8-25 7/8; K.C. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 25-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 65-67; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-59; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 $\frac{3}{4}$ -180 $\frac{3}{4}$

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.07 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type \$1.50-\$2 per stave barrel in a few markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; \$12-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.30 per half-lettuce crate in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.92 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.57 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.76 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, 19-19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 36-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 33-35 cents; Firsts, 30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 58

Section 1

December 7, 1935

PRE-CHRISTMAS BUSINESS

Substantial spurts in many lines of business marked a new series of pre-Christmas reports yesterday, says an Associated Press report from Chicago. Wholesale and retail trade increased. Money in circulation reached a new peak. Railroad revenues eclipsed the 1934 marks. From Ohio came statements of big employment and payroll gains. Montgomery Ward & Company reported that November sales totaled \$30,910,462, surpassing any other November in the firm's annals.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

British and American interests were reported near agreement last night on plans for the mutual establishment of trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service by air. In contemplation was a cooperative arrangement between Pan-American Airways, already flying the Pacific, and Britain's Imperial Airways, private concerns, both to enter the field, with a reciprocal arrangement for the use of landing facilities. (A.P.)

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AWARD

The Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering Award for chemical engineering achievement was presented to the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company at a dinner in New York City last night, held in conjunction with the fifteenth national exposition of chemical industries, at Grand Central Palace. A bronze plaque, emblematic of the award, was presented to Lamont duPont by Dr. A. E. Marshall, chairman of the committee of award. Mr. duPont presented the plaque to Edmund G. Robinson, general manager of the duPont company's organic chemicals department. (New York Times.)

LABOR CONCESSIONS

Secretary of Labor Perkins expressed confidence yesterday that all American industrial leaders will see eye to eye eventually with Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., in advocating labor concessions for which the New Deal has fought. In an address at Fort Worth, Texas, she said the General Motors president proposed "a more economic balance of national income through policies affecting wages, hours, prices and profits." (A.P.)

EXPORTS UP

Notable increases in exports to the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, France and Germany were features in the foreign trade of the United States during October. Revised figures released by the Department of Commerce yesterday placed the total of October exports at \$221,237,929 and imports at \$189,239,865, with a resulting favorable balance of \$31,998,000. (Press.)

4-H Clubs See Giving the older 4-H club boys and girls an insight
Experiment of the work being done in research at experiment stations
Station as an aid to farmers is a new departure in Arkansas and a
valuable addition to their program. This is the first time
it has been tried and its success insures a repetition next year. Recently
2,000 boys and girls, under the leadership of their county and home demon-
stration agents, visited the experiment station at Fayetteville. They were
conducted over the farm and through the laboratories. Next year the boys
and girls will be given the opportunity to spend a day or more at the sta-
tion nearest their homes. A committee is already at work making plans.
Arkansas extension workers are laying the foundation for a greater and more
prosperous state through their work with farm boys and girls. By interest-
ing these young people in research work; by bringing them in contact with
the scientists who are searching for solutions to farm problems, they raise
the agricultural industry to a higher level in their estimation and create
in them a desire to succeed in agriculture and in animal husbandry by bring-
ing into practical use the latest approved findings of these men. (Farm
and Ranch, November 15.)

U.S. Livestock "South America, one of the foremost cattle-raising areas
Go Abroad in the world, has been buying United States dairy breeding
stock," says the Washington Farmer (November 28). "Japan
has been coming to this country for breeding sheep. A consignment of more
than 200 registered Holstein heifers has gone to Bolivia. It constitutes
the largest shipment of cattle to any South American country in recent years.
The New York purchasing agent for this concern says further purchases of
American dairy stock are planned. Japan's commissioner of agriculture and
forestry recently traveled from Tokyo to Wyoming to select 50 Rambouillet
yearling ewes. These sheep are to be used for special study in producing
the most practical manufacturing wools. The ewes will go direct to the
imperial government station near Tokyo. This is the fourth shipment the
company has made to the Japanese government station in recent years. Within
a year American sheep have been shipped to Manchukuo for commercial uses."

Muskrat Foe At Fort Klamath and Clear Lake in Oregon muskrats do
of Weed away with wild parsnip which is poisonous to stock, says
the Oregon Farmer (November 28). The muskrat likes these
roots so well that on the George W. Loosley ranch at Fort Klamath and the
ranch of Warren Kilgore at Clear Lake the rats have virtually killed the
wild parsnips. This was a difficult thing for man to accomplish for if
even a small portion of a root were left it sprouted. The muskrat does a
clean and thorough job.

Licenses for Licensing of chick sexers looms, in the opinion of Dr.
Chick Sexers W. H. Lytle, state animal industry division chief in Oregon,
who believes also that legislation will be enacted to pro-
tect the sexer, when licensed, from fraudulence and from incompetent prac-
titioners. It is believed by the Oregon Baby Chick Association that sexers
should be examined for speed and accuracy, and the State Department of Ag-
riculture has been asked to set up the necessary machinery. "Chick sexing,"

says Dr. Lytle, "has become quite the vogue, for if accurately done it avoids the necessity of feeding, shipping and caring for male birds not ordinarily susceptible of sex identification until six weeks old..."

Country and Town "Not the least of the (British) Government's responsibilities--indeed, in the long view its greatest--is to evolve measures to coordinate the needs of city dwellers, forming the preponderant bulk of the population, with its duty to the land," says Country Life (London) for November 23. "During the past four years a very great deal has been done to stimulate agriculture, the results of which it is reasonable to expect will begin to show themselves progressively during the next few years in the shape of increased rural prosperity. Equally the combination of rising trade returns, reduced unemployment, slum clearance and reconditioning will raise the standard of life in the cities and enable increasing thousands of workers to seek the health and sanity of the countryside...New suburbs, new factories, new roads, new aerodromes, eat up what is often the best agricultural land, and Professor Stapledon has recently estimated that at the present rate of expansion the area of agricultural land in England will be halved in 200 years. Again, Thomas Adams has urged the preservation of good agricultural land for its own sake by means of a wider, more far-sighted conception of town planning. It is not enough to plan 'improvements' piecemeal, be they new roads or the economics of farming. The fertility of the soil, the well-being of townsman and countryman, the very nature of the modern city are factors inextricably bound up together if this small island is to continue healthy and habitable."

Olive Sizes "We are indebted to The Consumer, the organ of the consumers division of the NRA, for the information that the olive trade knows no olive smaller than 'medium', and that from 'medium' olives run to 'large, extra large, mammoth, giant, jumbo, colossal and super colossal,'" says Today (December 7). "If the State Department really wants to prevent war it should prohibit the importation of any olive larger than 'mammoth'."

Conservation Society The National Life Conservation Society celebrated its tenth anniversary this week. The 150 members attending pledged their support to the organization's efforts to protect and develop the country's natural resources and wild life. Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, president, reports on the success of the society's activities during the decade of its existence and outlined a new program for the coming year, citing increased cooperation with the National Park Service as one of the chief factors in making the public "conservation conscious". (Press.)

Soybean Oil Meal "Soybean oil meal, produced at temperatures of 250 degrees or above, light brown in color, with a nutty flavor, when fortified with limestone or other suitable minerals and with bright leafy hay, proved an efficient supplement with corn in preliminary trials at the Wisconsin Experiment Station," says Successful Farming (December). "Such grades of soybean oil meal did not result in soft pork..."

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Vol. LIX, No. 59

Section 1

December 9, 1935

RAILROAD OPERATION

Increased efficiency and economy of operation have placed the railroads of the United States in a position to improve their financial standing with any substantial increase in the volume of their business, according to James J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads. Mr. Pelley cited reports on the financial operations of railroads in July, August and September of this year as an example of how a modest increase in traffic aids the net income of the carriers. (Press.)

ANTI-OLEO- MARGARINE CAMPAIGN

Alarmed by a 100,000,000-pound increase in the consumption of oleomargarine in eight months with resultant displacement of butter, organized dairymen yesterday disclosed a campaign which they promise will carry into Congress as soon as it convenes. According to a statement yesterday by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, the following three measures will be sought by the dairy interests: (1) a new federal tax of 5 cents a pound on all oleomargarine; (2) federal law to prevent evasion of state taxes by oleomargarine which moves in interstate commerce; and (3) an import, excise or processing tax of 5 cents a pound on all imported fats and oils used in the United States. (Press.)

SOVIET FLAX CROP

A Moscow cable to the New York Times says that although the Soviet Union is harvesting the biggest flax crop in its history today, the export organization predicts that sales abroad will be less than those of last year. This is in keeping with the government's current policy to satisfy the demands of the home market first--to encourage the population to dress well, eat well and to be gay. The Soviet press features the exploits of its millionaire citizens. Flax pickers, fishermen, coal miners and cotton growers, who beat world production records and earn big wages, are urged to spend.

PUERTO RICO BUSINESS

Business improved in Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1935, despite the lowest trade balance in several years, Governor Blanton Winship said in his annual report made public in Washington yesterday. The improvement was attributed by the Governor mainly to the "large sum of money" disbursed by the Puerto Rican Emergency Relief Administration, which, he said, quickly found its way into retail stores and circulation.

Contour Farming "Contour farming in western Oklahoma has been found effective in increasing crop yields," says Ivy M. Howard in Farm and Ranch (December). "At the Goodwell Agricultural Experiment Station land farmed on the contour produced 36.7 percent more tepary bean hay than did similar land farmed up and down the slope. Increased yields were due to conservation of moisture by contour ridges. A 1.79 inch rain which fell on land not listed on the contour penetrated only 8.75 inches, while the penetration on nearby contour listed land was 20.33 inches. Terraces doubled the depth of penetration, yet contour ridges without terraces conserved more water than terraces without contour ridges. The terraced land had a penetration of 16.04 inches. Land terraced and ridged on the contour had the greatest penetration, 21.69 inches. Discing was found to increase the penetration very little, less than one-half inch, in this experiment. Contour chiseling caused an increase in penetration of 5.49 inches. Erosion was less on contour ridged land than on any other. All runoff water moved slowly, reducing to a minimum the wastage of soil..."

Science of Cultivations "A most interesting and important subject was discussed by Dr. H. G. Sanders of the Cambridge School of Agriculture in a paper on cultivations, read at the meeting of the Farmers Club," says Country Life (London) for November 23. "Mr. Sanders sees, in spite of modern advances in knowledge, a wide gap still yawning between soil science and plant physiology. Even today no adequate scientific answer can be given to such questions as: Is a solid bottom desirable in a seedbed? How solid should it be on various soils and for various crops? Does wheat really like a stale furrow and, if so, is it because a stale furrow gives a solid bottom? How rough should an autumn seedbed be, and what is the effect of various states of roughness on crop yields? As illustrations of such matters on which information was required Dr. Sanders described three series of experiments carried out on the Cambridge University Farm. The first experiment was the comparison of the plough and the cultivator in preparing for wheat after potatoes. In three years out of four it was found at Cambridge that the cheaper method of cultivation produced a yield of wheat as good as ploughing. A second series of experiments dealt with the gyrotiller. A comparison of the gyrotiller with ploughing and subsoiling for sugar beet was begun at Cambridge and shows yields which are remarkably close. These and other experiments prove the necessity for developing the science of cultivations."

Potato Committee "The National Potato Advisory Committee has endorsed the AAA's proposal to exempt from the potato act all growers whose annual sales have not averaged more than 50 bushels," says Today (December 7). "This will be a blow to those amateur farmers who were ready to fight for their liberty to sell more than five bushels of potatoes a year even if they had to face the embarrassment of having their names printed in the papers. Many a hired man who was resigned to raising a few extra bushels in defense of the Constitution will breathe a sigh of relief."

Texas P.J.R. MacIntosh, writing in the Texas Weekly (November 23) says: "...Turkeys, including not only those shipped to other states but those sold for home consumption, will bring from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in cash to Texas growers this year, and the money will come at a time when it is badly needed...A good sign for the future of the Texas turkey is the attention this year given to quality...More than a thousand dressed turkeys were expected to be entered in the only dressed turkey show to be held in the Southwest this year, at Plainview. This show is sponsored by the Hi-Plains Turkey Improvement Association and the Plainview Board of City Development, and more than \$400 in premiums will be offered for the highest quality turkeys shown. All birds are graded by three qualified United States graders, and none grading below U.S. prime will be accepted for exhibit or sale. Such shows as this encourage the raising of quality turkeys..."

Reducing "Wheat farmers in the Columbia River basin region of
Wheat Costs Oregon and Washington find that they can reduce production costs by using the double disk or one-way disk instead of plowing, according to fourteen years' experimental results just announced," reports Frank L. Ballard, county agent leader for Oregon, in Country Gentleman (December). "This conclusion is reinforced by the practice of a few farmers who have adopted the method. Yields of wheat on lands double disked, disked one way, alternated by double disking and plowing and single disking and plowing, show variations in yield for this long period so slight as to come within the range of experimental error. Some changes in management practices are required when disking is substituted for plowing. When disked, most of the stubble or straw is left on or near the surface, which is desirable from the standpoint of erosion control, but making it necessary to use a rotary weeder in holding in check weed growth. Weeds are more likely to be prevalent after the first fall rains on land that has been disked. Costs of weed control and cost of plowing, which has been greatly reduced recently by improved tractor engines, should be guiding factors in determining whether to plow or disk in view of uniform yields obtained."

World Birth Although the United States birth rate in 1934 was 17.1
Statistics per 1,000 thousand population in 1934, compared with 16.6 in 1933, there was no world-wide rise, reports the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 20 of the 43 countries whose 1934 rates have thus far been available, says the bulletin, "the declining tendency" was "still in evidence." "It is true," the bulletin continues, "that the drop in 1934 was less than 1 percent in four countries, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Italy and Venezuela, and that in five instances--the Irish Free State, Norway, Sweden, Poland and the Union of South Africa--the 1934 birth rate was identical with that for 1933. Clearly, however, the declining birth rate still remains a problem in the social economy of 15 nations, where the decreases in 1934, as compared with 1933, ranged from 1.2 percent in France and Switzerland to 5.4 percent in Spain, 5.6 percent in Austria and 6.3 percent in Palestine." Germany experienced the "astounding rise of 22.4 percent, due probably to marriage aid loans." (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-14.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.35-11.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.50-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 122 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 118 1/8-120 1/2; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 93 5/8-97 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 101 5/8-112 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 106 1/2-108 1/2; Chi. 109-116 1/2; St. Louis 107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101 1/2 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 3/8-48 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 63-64 1/2; St. Louis 60-61 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 58 1/4-60 1/4; St. Louis 58-59 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 5/8-25 5/8; K.C. 25-26 1/2; Chi. 25 1/2-28 1/2; St. Louis 29 1/2-30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 65-67; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 51-59; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 3/4-180 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.85 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.00-1.35 per 50 pound sacks in the East; \$1.03-1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Modwestern stock 80¢-1.15 in consuming centers; 85-1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes sold \$1.50-2.00 per stave barrel in a few markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City; \$17-\$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type 75¢-90¢ half lettuce crates f.o.b. Lower Rio Grand Valley points. New York U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-1.75; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.00 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-1.10 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 17 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.54 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.77 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33¾ cents; 91 Score, 33¼ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18¾-19 cents; Y. Americas, 18¾-19¼ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 36½-37½ cents; Standards, 35-36 cents; Firsts, 30-31 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

December 10, 1935

MILK-CONTROL CONFERENCE

State milk-control boards should discontinue price fixing and act merely as "umpires" for the industry, Arthur M. Woodward of Trenton (N.J.) told milk-control executives of fourteen states and Canada at a conference yesterday. Approval of milk control, on the other hand, was given by Edward R. Fuller, of Philadelphia, who declared it means the transfer of price-fixing powers and the regulation of trade practices within the state from trade associations to governmental bodies. (Press.)

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

A Canadian provincial conference, ranked as the most important administrative gathering since Canada's confederation in 1867, convened in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa yesterday to deal with the connected problems of unemployment, debt, taxation and constitutional revision. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, his Cabinet, the premiers of the provinces and the mayors of most of the principal cities were present. Economies in taxation and relief administration and the creation of a federal loan council to supervise future dominion, provincial and perhaps municipal issues are expected to result from the conference. (New York Times.)

FARM BOND OFFERING

An issue of \$100,000,000 ten-twenty year federal land bank 3 percent consolidated federal farm loan bonds is being offered to the public today by a group of investment banking houses on behalf of the 12 federal land banks. The bonds will be dated January 1, 1936, are due January 1, 1965 and are not redeemable before January 1, 1946. They are priced at 93 3/4 percent and interest to yield about 3.08 percent. (Press.)

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RISE

A 23 percent increase in sales was announced by Sears, Roebuck & Company yesterday for its eleventh business period, covering November 6 to December 3. Total sales volume was given at \$37,988,700, compared with \$30,878,320 in the comparable period of 1934, a gain of \$7,110,380. For the first 11 periods of the business year, the cumulative sales total was \$343,379,996, up \$65,950,494 from 1934's volume of \$277,429,502. The even-period improvement was announced as 23.8 percent. (A.P.)

Live Bee Business "Definite information as to the amount and value of the business in live bees is now available through the managing director of marketing agreement, J. M. Robinson, of Auburn, Alabama," says the American Bee Journal editorially (December). "The extent of this business is a bit surprising. In 1934, those subscribing to the agreement sold a total of 240,180 queens and 108,730 packages of live bees. The total value was \$52,843.34. It is probable that the business for 1935 was even larger, although complete figures have not yet been made public. Although the first experiment in shipping bees in a combless package was made in 1879, the present package business dates only from about 1915 and is thus only 20 years old. The queen business is much older but the principal volume has been developed along with the rise in the combless package business. The growth of specialization in recent years has greatly changed the ancient craft of beekeeping. Whereas we once knew its followers as beekeepers, we now recognize them as honey producers, as queen breeders and live bee shippers."

Poultry Storage "An interestind discussion of the possibilities of gas storage of chilled and frozen chickens is discussed in the report of the Food Investigation Board of Great Britain for the year 1934," says Ice and Refrigeration (December). "The outcome of the experiments along this line, the report says, is disappointing. As reported last year, a tendency to autodigestion from the gut, which results in softening and decomposition of the wall of the belly, was shown in undrawn chickens stored in 100 percent carbon dioxide. This defect has not been diminished by improvement in technique, or by pre-slaughter starvation, so that two months storage at -0.5 degrees to -1 degree C. is the best that can be accomplished. This duration of storage can be approached, if not equalled, in air without carbon dioxide, if the birds are reasonably handled during the first few hours after killing...A test carried out with the cooperation of the Harper-Adams Poultry Research Station failed to indicate any difference between normally reared and typical battery-reared birds on storage in the frozen state. The chickens were frozen at -20 degrees C. and stored for six months at -10 degrees C. The appearance of the birds of the two classes, both in the frozen state and when thawed, was identical and on cooling no difference in flavor or texture could be detected..."

British Pig Board "Although few farmers, if any, are satisfied with the contract terms arranged by the (British) Pigs Marketing Board for 1936 the majority will no doubt decide to sign the contracts," says The Field (London) for November 23. "They have little choice. The bacon factories want the pigs and the open market would be much overcrowded if a big number of pigs are not covered by contracts. It cannot be ignored that there are more pigs in the country than ever before. The sensible course is unquestionably for the individual to cover at any rate the bulk of his output by making a contract with a bacon curer. If the government will do its part by limiting bacon imports so that bacon prices are maintained, there will be little cause for complaint. Actually most producers have managed to make a small profit on their pigs during the present year and the new contracts are slightly more advantageous."

Gravel-
Asphalt
Floors

"The use of a gravel-asphalt mixture for floors in farm buildings has proved to be one of the most popular construction features ever developed by the agricultural engineering department at Michigan State College," says A. J. Patch, agricultural editor at the college, in Country Gentleman (December). "A story printed by Country Gentleman about this material has brought inquiries from nearly every state. Gravel-asphalt as floor material has the advantage of being cheaper than other materials, does not permit water to seep upward, is not as cold as concrete and is easily cleaned. The materials needed are a good grade of gravel and asphalt. The asphalt may be in the cut-back form which has already been thinned and is ready for use, or block asphalt may be bought and thinned with gasoline, naphtha or a special light oil made for the purpose...Gravel-asphalt mix has been used in Michigan for floors in cow stables, poultry houses and for paving barnyards. It is doubtful if the material would be satisfactory in stables where shod horses are to be kept. The asphalt will soften slightly in temperatures between 80 and 100 degrees F., but the material is not sticky when it softens. Heaving of the asphalt floors by frost does not crack them and they can be tamped level after warm weather comes."

Conservation
in Schools

"Efforts to have conservation taught in schools of this country have been lamentably unsuccessful," says an editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper (December). "We have not progressed much beyond the old 'natural history days'. The Wisconsin legislature recently amended its school law to include the 'conservation of natural resources' as part of the required public school curriculum. In Ohio the Save Outdoor Ohio Council is sponsoring a federal project to promote an educational program on conservation, in which both the State Division of Conservation and the Ohio Department of Education are cooperating. The Ohio project contemplates lesson and unit plans on all phases of our natural resources, including wildlife, which can be used in formulating courses of study for the trade and high schools, also for adult education...The one place where we must sell the right kind of conservation and wildlife restoration doctrine is the public schools. Every state and province should include such courses in its public school set-up."

Firesafe
Mow Floors

"Two miles south of Mapleton, Minnesota, on the Miller & Son dairy farm, there has recently been completed a barn which is the first structure of its type in the United States," reports F. A. Lyman in the Farm Journal (December). "This type of construction was selected in order to procure a hay loft floor which would act as a fire shield between the barn floor and the hay stored in the loft above, at a cost comparable to the usual type of loft floor construction. This loft floor is constructed of precast concrete joists which support a reinforced concrete slab. The precast joist type of floor construction, although a recent development in building technique, has been used to construct firesafe floors in several hundred homes. Up to the time this barn was built it had not been adapted to dairy barn construction... According to the contractor, use of firesafe floor construction in this barn did not increase total cost more than 2 to 3 percent...The barn is concrete throughout except for the roof. The walls are double, having a 2-inch air space between the inner and outer masonry unit walls..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-14.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.50-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 120 1/8-122 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 116 1/8-118 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 93 1/2-97 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 101 1/2-112 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105 1/2-108 1/4; Chi. 107 1/2-116; St. Louis 106 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 5/8-48 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 1/2-64; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 57 1/4-59; St. Louis 59; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 7/8-25 7/8; K.C. 24 1/2-26 1/2; Chi. 26-28; St. Louis 30-31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 64-66; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 50-58; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176 1/2-181 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80 carlot basis in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$22 bulk per ton in New York City; \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50 per half-lettuce crate in midwestern cities; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 55¢-90¢ per bushel basket in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 1/2 and Baldwins 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 11.78 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.56 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.63 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 11.76 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 32 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 3/4-19 cents; Y.Americas, 18 3/4-19 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 36 1/2-37 1/2 cents; Standards, 33-36 cents; Firsts, 30-31 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.